



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture
and Water Resources

Report to levies stakeholders

2017–18

October 2018



Foreword



It is my pleasure to present you with the *Report to levies stakeholders 2017–18*. The 2017–18 financial year was another busy period for our processing, policy and compliance teams. We disbursed \$839.77 million to industry, comprising \$523.99 million in levies and charges and \$315.78 million in Commonwealth matching payments. This sum was an increase of \$48.93 million or 6.2 per cent from 2016–17.

Our efficient administration of the levies system cost \$4.62 million, representing 0.9 per cent of the total amount of levies disbursed.

I am pleased to report that we set up the infrastructure and operational guidelines to support levy payers who use our Levies Online system.

This is a significant milestone for the team and we will continue to enhance the functionality of the system through 2018–19.

We supported the government's passing of the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Bill 2018*. The *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Act 2018* will now increase the responsiveness and flexibility of levy administration and clarify aspects of levy payer registers and their operation.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our stakeholders for their support in helping us achieve our goals. They are central to our agenda to reform levies and improve service delivery.

We will continue to facilitate industry-initiated levy amendments, expand levy payer register features and functionality, provide more comprehensive reporting and incorporate suggestions from this year's inaugural *Levies stakeholder engagement survey*.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the contributions made by Matt Ryan, former Assistant Secretary, Industry Support Branch, who led the levies administration function from 2014 to March 2018. Matt has left a lasting contribution to the efficient and effective levies system.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized 'J' followed by a horizontal line.

Jason Lucas
Acting Assistant Secretary
Industry Support Branch
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources

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The authors appreciate the contribution from our colleagues at ABARES and the Agricultural Policy and Finance and Business Support divisions of the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources. We also thank respondents to the first *Levies stakeholder engagement survey*, who took the time to provide valuable and constructive feedback on ways we can improve our stakeholder engagement.

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Summary

This report summarises Department of Agriculture and Water Resources management of the agricultural levies system for 2017–18.

In 2017–18 we disbursed \$839.77 million to levy recipient bodies (LRBs). This comprised \$523.99 million in levies and charges (levies) and \$315.78 million in Commonwealth matching payments. The cost for us to administer the levies system was \$4.62 million, representing 0.9 per cent of the total amount of levies disbursed and a decrease of \$0.21 million or 4.4 per cent on 2016–17 costs. The decrease was mainly driven by a reduction in costs of our system service provider who worked offline to develop the levy payer register infrastructure. The department continues to streamline its processes through technological innovations and process improvements.

In 2017–18 we processed 46,180 returns and 48,285 receipts. We continue to promote the use of Levies Online for the lodgement of returns and electronic funds transfer (EFT) payments—to streamline the levy return and payment process and minimise the risk of calculation and data entry errors. Levies Online take-up increased by 6.6 per cent and EFT payments by 3.7 per cent.

We completed our 2017–18 Operational Compliance Program (OCP) inspections across Australia, identifying \$0.73 million in incorrect returns. Of this, underpaid levies totalled \$0.52 million and overpaid levies \$0.21 million. The OCP continues to deliver positive results for industry.

In 2017–18 we worked with several industries to introduce or amend levies, including for the almond, apple and pear, egg, tea tree oil and Thoroughbred horse industries. As at 1 July 2018 the honey and mushroom industries had activated their levy amendments. For more information, see Levy changes.

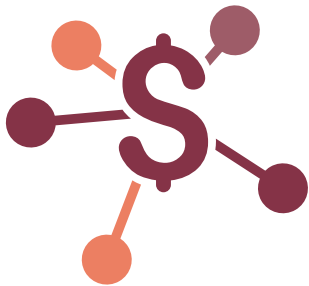
We continue to review and reform the levies system to adapt to technological advancements and disruptions. Amendments to the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991* took effect on 1 September 2018. The amendments will support the efficient operation of levy payer registers.

We also successfully established the infrastructure necessary to create levy payer registers in response to requests from eligible recipients.



Overview—year in review

Our achievements this year



\$839.8m
Disbursed

\$524m
Levies disbursed



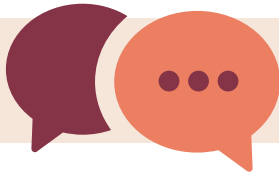
\$315.8m
Commonwealth matching



499
Inspections conducted
(providing a 26.3% coverage)



27
Levies staff (administration, compliance and policy)
at a cost of 0.9% of levies disbursed



Levies is reforming

70 Levies system stakeholders consulted on:

- a new guide to levies processes
- demonstrating industry support for levy proposals
- streamlining levies legislation
- greater flexibility for existing levies
- reviewing the names of industry bodies in legislation

Levies Online is innovating



Launch
Levies Online



- enhanced login security features
- improved return submission and account management
- new easy to navigate interface and enhanced reporting features

We are listening to you



20

Survey respondents
(all LRBs and IRBs invited)

85% of our stakeholders are
satisfied with our engagement



5,108
Logged calls



98,500
Website views/visits



7,696
Collection points



11
Meetings held
with industry

1 Performance and operations

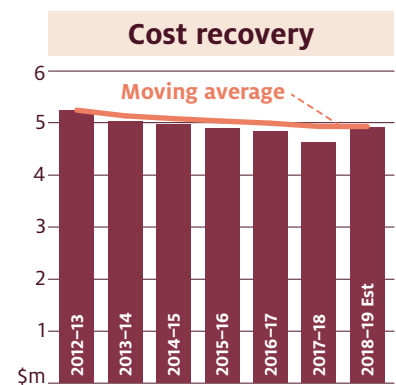
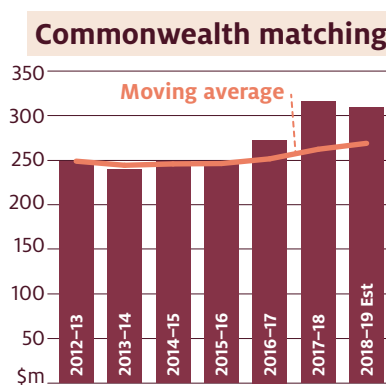
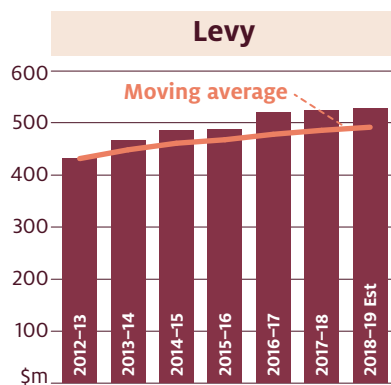

\$839.8m
Disbursed

 **\$497m**
R&D and marketing

 **\$315.8m**
Commonwealth matching

 **\$16.7m**
Biosecurity

 **\$10.3m**
Residue testing



1.1 Financial performance

In 2017-18 the department continued to manage the levies program prudently and achieved its target of keeping costs at no more than 1.2 per cent of total levies disbursed. The financial outlook for the program is stable. However, costs are expected to increase slightly in 2018-19, after the impact of the cost of developing the levy payer register is normalised.

The levies operating statement (Table 1) shows that overall expenditure for 2017-18 was \$4.81 million, a year-on-year reduction of 4.8 per cent from \$5.05 million in 2016-17. This was mostly driven by reductions in supplier expenses (down by \$0.24 million or 49.6 per cent) and overhead expenses (down by \$0.15 million or 8.9 per cent). Cost-recovery charges have been adjusted down by \$0.21 million (4.4 per cent) to reflect the costs of our system service provider who worked offline on the levy payer register project.

Disbursements for the period increased by \$48.93 million, up by 6.2 per cent from 2016-17.

TABLE 1 Levies operating statement, 2016–17 to 2018–19

Operating statement	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	Variance (\$)	Variance (%)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
Revenues from government	188,000	185,184	(2,816)	–1.50%	185,184
Other revenue	19,937	–	(19,937)	–100.00%	–
Cost-recovery charges	4,833,104	4,622,418	(210,686)	–4.36%	4,918,246
Total revenue	5,041,041	4,807,602	(233,439)	–4.63%	5,103,430
Employee expenses	2,556,809	2,704,560	147,751	5.78%	2,934,419
Supplier expenses	486,008	244,899	(241,109)	–49.61%	362,156
Other expenses	6,262	30,514	24,252	387.29%	22,463
Depreciation and amortisation	303,159	277,170	(25,989)	–8.57%	359,863
Write-down and Impairment Assets	–	4,866	4,866	–	–
Departmental overheads	1,697,104	1,545,641	(151,463)	–8.92%	1,424,528
Total expenses	5,049,341	4,807,651	(241,690)	–4.79%	5,103,430
Net surplus/(deficit)	(8,300)	(49)	8,251	–99.41%	–
Levy disbursed	518,248,799	523,985,502	5,736,703	1.11%	549,007,000
Commonwealth matching	272,592,038	315,782,014	43,189,976	15.84%	308,966,000
Total disbursed	790,840,836	839,767,515	48,926,679	6.19%	857,973,000

^a Levy disbursed and Commonwealth matching for 2018–19 are based on estimates provided by levy revenue bodies for the 2018–19 federal budget process.

1.2 Cost recovery

We manage the administration and collection of levies and charges under a cost-recovery arrangement. Costs are allocated to commodities proportionately, based on our effort to administer a particular levy. Departmental staff record their time against specific activities for agents and/or commodities in five-minute blocks.

In 2017–18 the cost to the department to manage the levies administration function was \$4.62 million (or 0.9 per cent of total levies collected), representing a decrease of 4.4 per cent from 2016–17.

This decrease was mainly the result of our system service provider who worked offline to develop the levy payer register infrastructure. Medium-term to long-term administrative costs are expected to fall as a result of efficiencies from this project, but this year's significantly lower costs will be normalised.

Infrastructure costs for levy payer registers include system enhancements for collection and storage of levy payer information. These costs are recovered through depreciation expenses. The levy payer register will operate on an opt-in basis, so development and maintenance costs are expected to be shared equally between levy recipient bodies (LRBs) that sign on.

In line with the Australian Government's red tape reduction initiatives, we will continue to identify and capitalise on opportunities to streamline services and further implement levies reform.

Our cost-recovery arrangement promotes the transparent, sustainable and efficient allocation of resources. Table 2 shows our 2017–18 administrative costs by activity and compares results for 2016–17 and 2017–18.

TABLE 2 Levy administration costs, by activity, 2016–17 to 2018–19

Activity	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	Variance (\$)	Variance (%)	2018–19 estimate (\$)
Direct charges (e.g. legal services, IT costs)	36,900	13,410	(23,490)	–63.7	0
Agent management (e.g. levy-payer and/or intermediary liaison)	786,240	716,507	(69,732)	–8.9	794,677
Queries (e.g. generated from incorrect returns and/or payments)	370,766	474,927	104,161	28.1	502,929
Processing (e.g. returns and payments)	398,090	433,085	34,995	8.8	517,227
Statistics (e.g. statistical information entered alongside returns)	271,452	172,006	(99,446)	–36.6	213,265
Targeted compliance (e.g. OCP and SCP)	1,824,743	1,570,279	(254,465)	–13.9	1,662,268
Non-targeted compliance (e.g. missing returns and debt management)	822,447	1,026,426	203,979	24.8	975,251
Other actions (e.g. reports, commodity specific requests for support)	322,467	215,778	(106,689)	–33.1	252,629
Total	4,833,104	4,622,418	(210,686)	–4.4	4,918,246

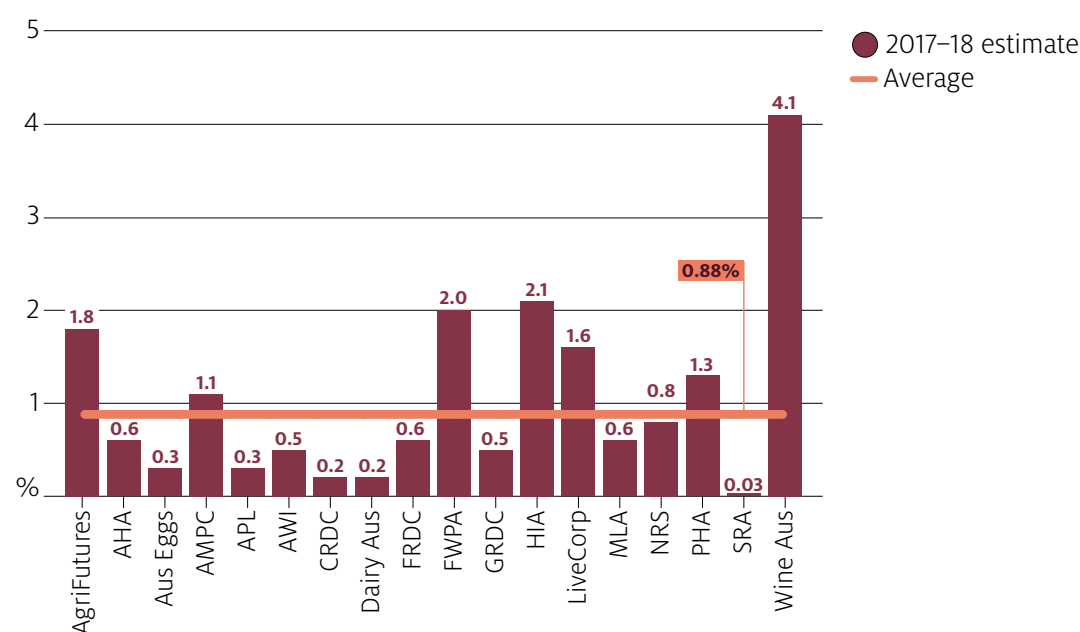
OCP Operational Compliance Program. SCP Strategic Compliance Program.

Notable differences between 2016–17 and 2017–18 costs include:

- queries—16,874 more actions related to following up incorrect returns or payments, resulting in a cost increase of \$104,161
- targeted compliance—302 minutes less in average time spent per record inspection, resulting in a cost reduction of \$254,465
- non-targeted compliance—16,323 more actions related to following up missing returns and debt, resulting in a cost increase of \$203,979
- other actions—20,969 fewer responses needed to commodity-specific queries on levy rates and leviable status, resulting in a cost reduction of \$106,689 (attributed to improved website).

Figure 1 shows our 2017–18 cost-recovery charges, as a percentage of levy disbursed by LRB. See Appendix A: Cost-recovery charges for detailed information on cost-recovery charges attributed to specific commodities.

FIGURE 1 Cost-recovery charges as a disbursement percentage, by levy recipient body, 2017–18



AgriFutures AgriFutures Australia. **AHA** Animal Health Australia. **Aus Eggs** Australian Eggs Limited. **AMPC** Australian Meat Processors Corporation. **APL** Australian Pork Limited. **AWI** Australian Wool Innovation Limited. **CRDC** Cotton Research and Development Corporation. **Dairy Aus** Dairy Australia Limited. **FRDC** Fisheries Research and Development Corporation. **FWPA** Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited. **GRDC** Grains Research and Development Corporation. **HIA** Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited. **LiveCorp** Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited. **MLA** Meat & Livestock Australia. **NRS** National Residue Survey. **PHA** Plant Health Australia Limited. **SRA** Sugar Research Australia Limited. **Wine Aus** Wine Australia.

1.3 Levy efficiency and feasibility rating

We developed the levy efficiency and feasibility (LEAF) rating in 2014–15 to demonstrate the efficiency and practicality of a levy or charge and to enable comparisons between each commodity. The system was designed to be quantitative not qualitative and does not factor in the relative value of a levy to a particular commodity or industry group.

We categorise each levy into one of four categories—leader, bolter, challenger and developer—which are determined by considering their scores in levy and cost effectiveness (Table 3).

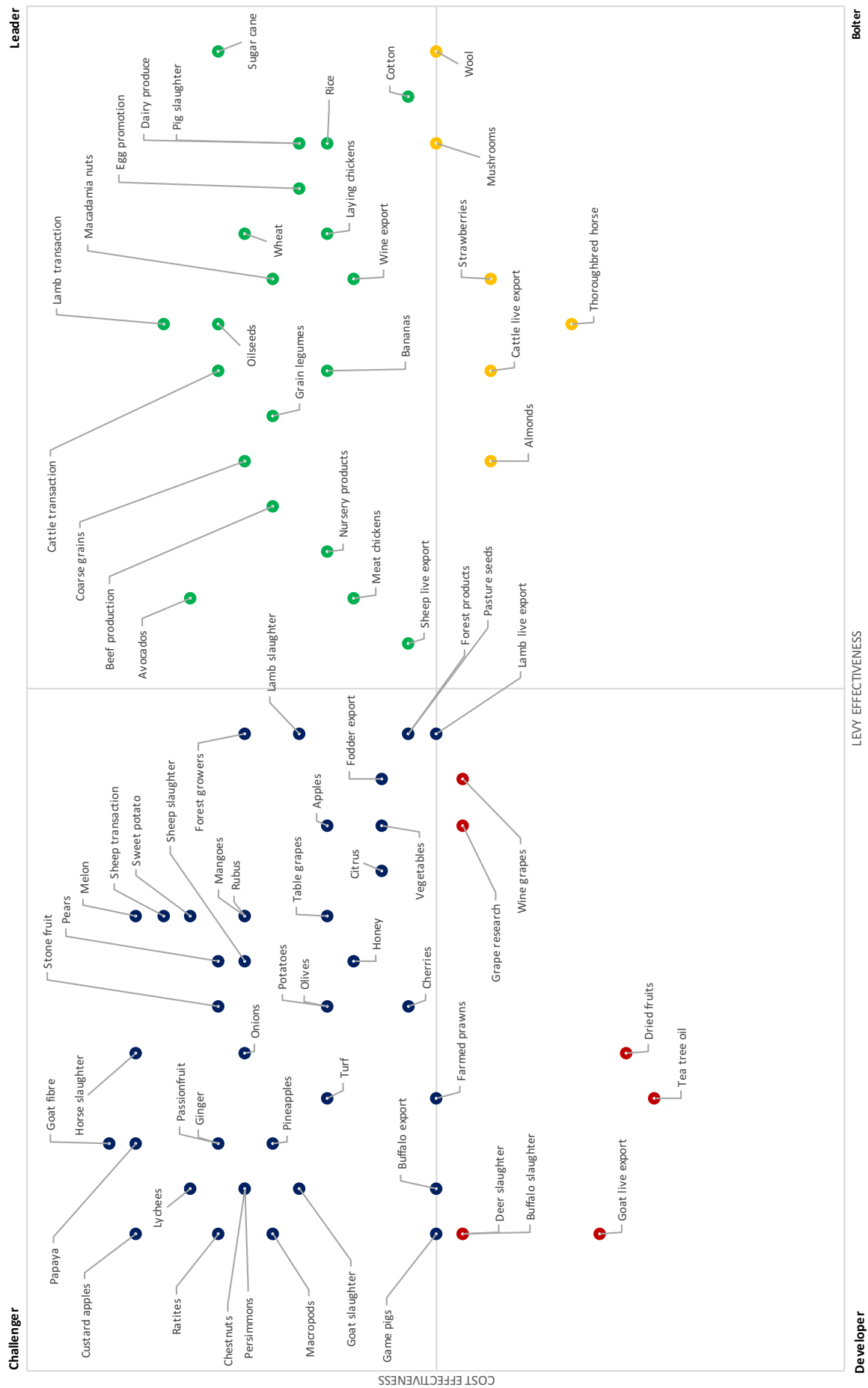
High scores in levy effectiveness are characterised by a high levy amount collected per a return or collection point and high total levy collected for a commodity.

High scores in cost effectiveness are characterised by low cost per a return, low cost per a collection point and low cost as a percentage of total levy collected for a commodity.

TABLE 3 Levy efficiency and feasibility categories

Criteria	Cost effectiveness	Levy effectiveness
Leader	High	High
Bolter	Low	High
Challenger	High	Low
Developer	Low	Low

FIGURE 2 Levy efficiency and feasibility matrix, by commodity, 2017–18



Bolter Low cost effectiveness/high levy effectiveness. **Challenger** High cost effectiveness/low levy effectiveness. **Developer** Low cost effectiveness/low levy effectiveness. **Leader** High cost effectiveness/high levy effectiveness. **LEAF** Levy efficiency and feasibility.

2 Collection and disbursement



46,180
Returns lodged



33,830
Online



12,350
Manual



Returns

185
Returns per day

73.3%
Online take-up

\$13
Average cost per return

Payments

193
Receipts per day

86.3%
EFT take-up

\$11,347
Average levy per return



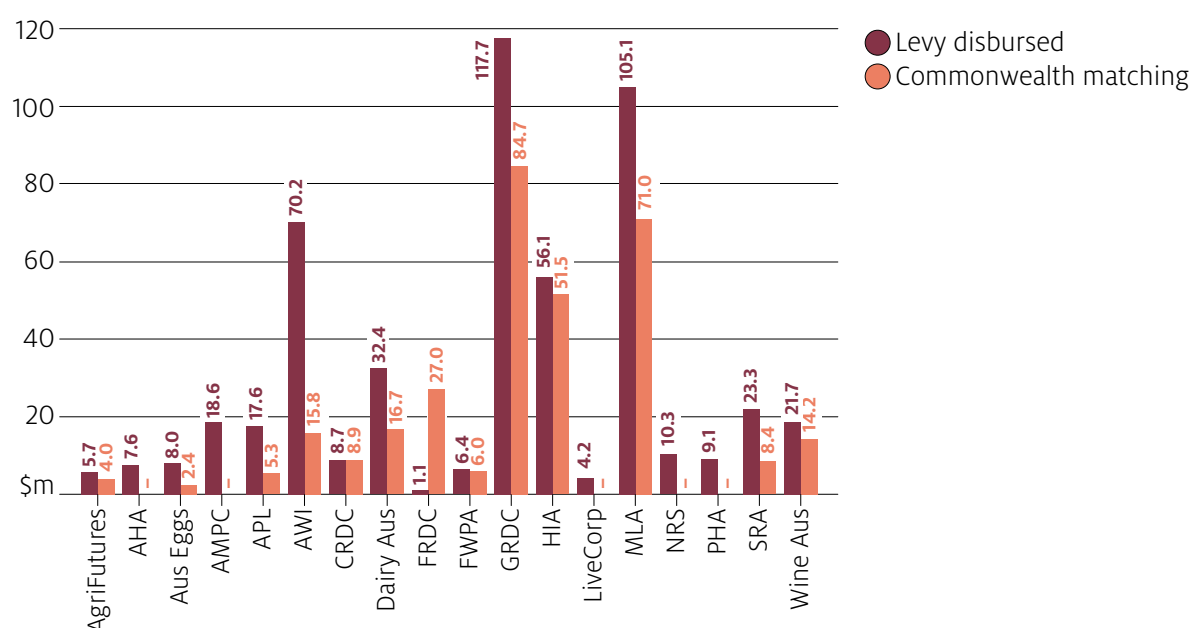
\$3.3m
Disbursements per day

In 2017–18 the department continued to drive efficiencies in levies administration through engaging with stakeholders to emphasise the benefits of electronic submissions of returns and payments.

2.1 Levies and charges disbursed

In 2017–18 we disbursed \$839.77 million to industry. Of this, \$523.99 million related to levies and charges, an increase of 1.1 per cent from 2016–17, and \$315.78 million was Commonwealth matching payments for eligible research and development (R&D) expenditure, an increase of 15.8 per cent from 2016–17.

FIGURE 3 Disbursements, by levy recipient body, 2017–18



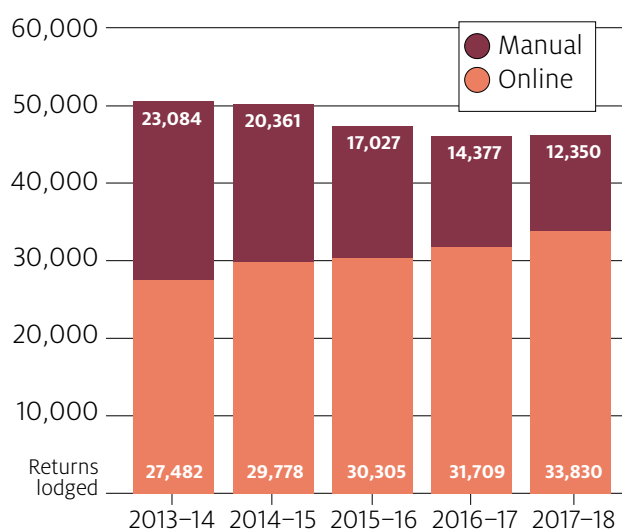
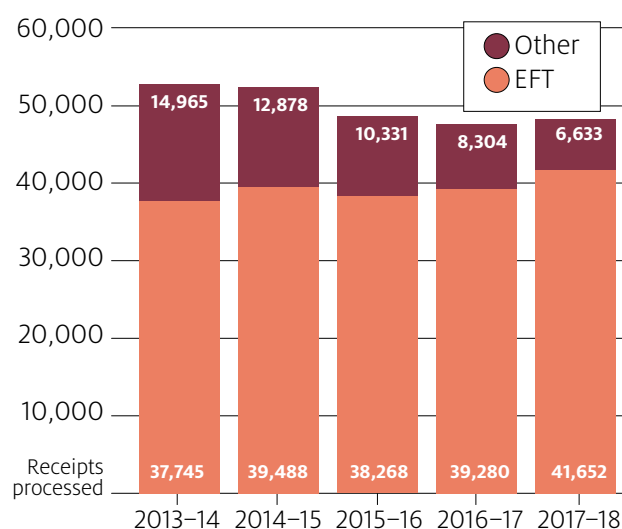
AgriFutures AgriFutures Australia. **AHA** Animal Health Australia. **Aus Eggs** Australian Eggs Limited. **AMPC** Australian Meat Processors Corporation. **APL** Australian Pork Limited. **AWI** Australian Wool Innovation Limited. **CRDC** Cotton Research and Development Corporation. **Dairy Aus** Dairy Australia Limited. **FRDC** Fisheries Research and Development Corporation. **FWPA** Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited. **GRDC** Grains Research and Development Corporation. **HIA** Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited. **LiveCorp** Australian Livestock Export Corporation Limited. **MLA** Meat & Livestock Australia. **NRS** National Residue Survey. **PHA** Plant Health Australia Limited. **SRA** Sugar Research Australia Limited. **Wine Aus** Wine Australia.

2.2 Returns processed

In 2017–18 the number of returns lodged through Levies Online increased by 6.6 per cent from 2016–17. This continues the trend of the past five years, indicating that more people are lodging their returns via the online portal as a result of improvements to the system.

We are committed to delivering a cost-effective and efficient levies function. The benefits to the department of levy payers submitting returns through the online portal include reduced staff processing effort—allowing us to dedicate resources to other priorities. Returns submitted through the portal are also less likely to contain errors because calculations are automated and feedback is provided in real time. These factors can reduce cost-recovery charges for industry, increasing funds available for investment in R&D and marketing. Promoting adoption of the levies online portal remains a major focus for the department and we continue to work with our stakeholders to identify opportunities to streamline and enhance the levies system.

We prefer to receive payments through EFT because we can match payments with levy returns. In 2017–18 the number of payments processed via EFT increased by 3.7 per cent from 2016–17. Since 2013–14 the percentage of payments processed via EFT increased year-on-year by an average of 3.7 per cent (Figure 5).

FIGURE 4 Returns lodged, 2013–14 to 2017–18**FIGURE 5** Receipts processed, 2013–14 to 2017–18

EFT electronic funds transfer.

2.3 Levy payer data collection

The wool and dairy industries have established levy payer registers to allocate voting rights to their levy payers based on return statistics for their legislated polls. The dairy industry has not scheduled a poll for this year. The wool industry's WoolPoll 2018 will run between 17 September and 2 November 2018.

In 2017–18 our improved communication combined with wool agent cooperation resulted in a significant reduction in the number of returns with outstanding wool producer statistics. In accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 37 of the Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Regulations 1991, a person lodging a return must also provide levy payer information. We forward this information to Australian Wool Innovation (AWI) to ensure that all eligible producers are allocated their correct voting entitlements in accordance with the Wool Services Privatisation (Wool Levy Poll) Regulations 2003.

We also worked closely with Dairy Australia to improve communication and remind dairy agents to submit their annual dairy producer information returns on time. This resulted in a significant reduction in the number of outstanding returns and in the amount of information submitted in the incorrect format, enabling Dairy Australia to more accurately allocate voting entitlements to its members.

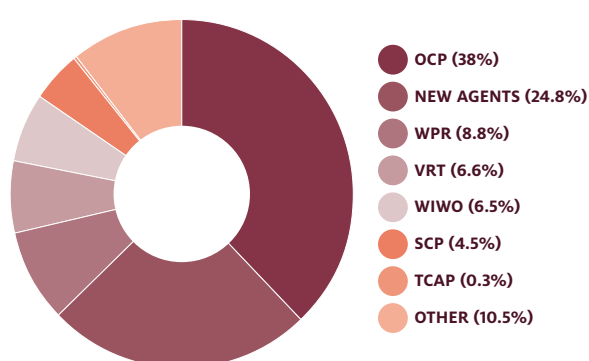


3 Compliance and education

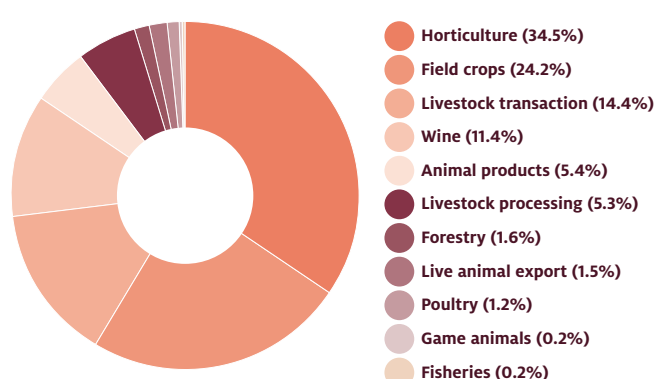
 **\$1.9m**
Total levy
adjustments

 **66%**
Agent compliance
rate

Levy Adjustments by Program



Industries Selected for OCP



OCP Operational Compliance Program. SCP Strategic Compliance Program. TCAP Targeted Compliance Assessment Program. VRT variation risk tool. WIWO walk-in-walk out sales monitoring. WPR wine processing reconciliation.

The National Compliance Program (NCP) comprises several compliance and education programs. Through the NCP we provide assurance to our stakeholders on the accuracy of levies and charges collected. We review the NCP annually to assess its overall effectiveness and inform future compliance activities.

3.1 Operational Compliance Program

In 2017–18 we selected 499 levy collection agents from across all states and territories for record inspection. Inspections were targeted across industry and risk profiles. Agents selected for inspection under the program collectively contributed \$136.43 million of the total levy paid in 2016–17, providing 26.0 per cent coverage of the annual collection. The overall agent compliance rate was 66.2 per cent, with approximately \$0.7 million in incorrect levy payments. An agent is determined as non-compliant if there are data entry error in returns, have incorrect payments or information has been discovered in their records that lead to the identification of new agents.

Table 4 provides the results of the Operational Compliance Program (OCP) and Figure 6 shows the average cost of the inspections according to industry category.

TABLE 4 Operational Compliance Program outcomes, 2013–14 to 2017–18

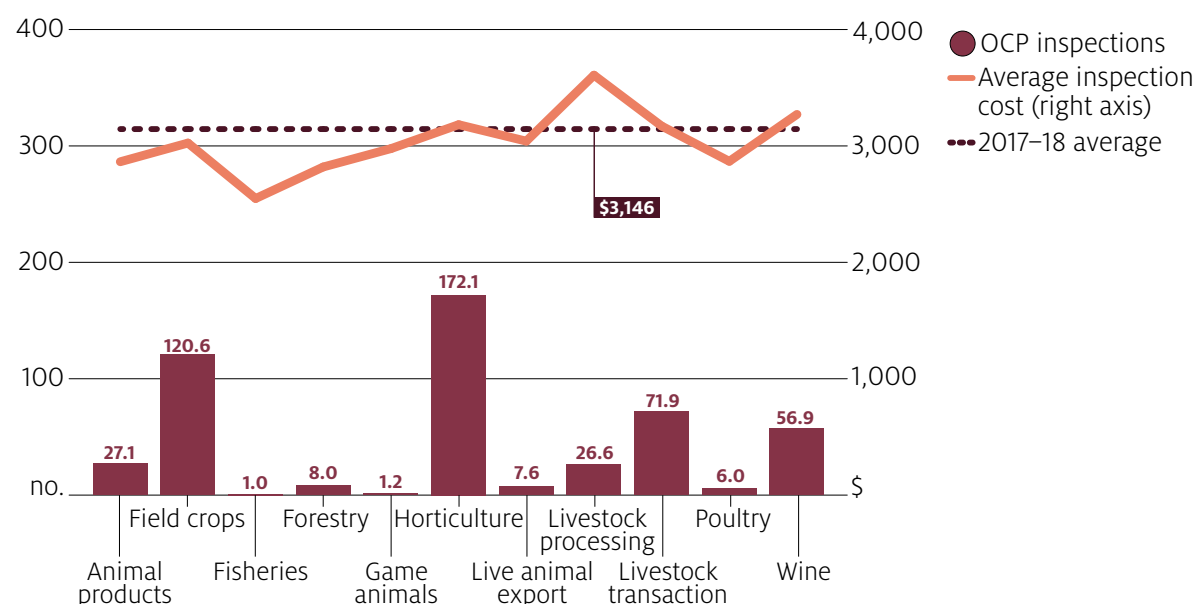
Category	Unit	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18
OCP inspections completed	%	100	100	100	100	100
Compliance rate	%	66	65	65	69	66
New agents identified a	no.	32	33	83	63	35
Levy underpayments	\$	426,046	3,552,273	4,280,711	2,608,413	523,639
Levy overpayments	\$	(103,871)	(73,401)	(166,434)	(1,027,552)	(206,577)
Net adjustment b	\$	322,175	3,478,872	4,114,277	1,580,861	317,062
Total adjustment c	\$	529,917	3,625,674	4,447,145	3,635,965	730,216

a Number of new agents identified from the OCP inspections. Several new agents may be identified from one record inspection. **b** Net adjustment reflects the difference between levy underpayments collected from levy payers and levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **c** Total adjustment includes total levy underpayments collected from levy payers and total levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.

3.1.1 Levy contributions from new agents

In 2017–18 we monitored levy payments from new agents identified in the 2016–17 OCP, and this group paid \$475,556.13 in levy. This highlights the ongoing benefits to industry from proactively identifying new agents. Figure 6 shows the number of record inspections and the average cost per inspection by industry category.

FIGURE 6 Operational Compliance Program inspections, by industry category, 2017–18



OCP operational compliance program.

3.2 Targeted Compliance Assessment Program

The Targeted Compliance Assessment Program (TCAP) is a secondary compliance review that targets a different population from the OCP. Levy collection agents selected under the TCAP are subject to a structured review process. We tailor any actions to assess and address areas of risk through a range of compliance treatments including levy collection agent contact, education, desk assessments and record inspections. TCAP findings from 2017–18 included:

- \$3,231 levy underpaid
- \$3,299 levy overpaid
- 31 accounts updated.

3.3 Strategic Compliance Program

Through the Strategic Compliance Program (SCP) we identify strategic projects to address particular areas of non-compliance in an industry business type or regional location and to improve levies administration capability and efficiency. We often run projects in partnership with or at the request of an industry body. SCP objectives are to minimise leakage, implement targeted commodity-based educational strategies and develop internal capability. SCP results from 2017–18 included:

- \$10,169 levy underpaid
- \$75,392 levy overpaid
- 12 prospective agent accounts created.

3.4 Behaviour-driven programs

3.4.1 Walk-in-walk-out sales monitoring

Our compliance officers monitor media reports and other intelligence sources to identify large station and land holding sales that include cattle and other livestock. In many cases the parties are aware of the levy obligation. However, international purchase arrangements and large financial institutions and superannuation funds entering the market mean that levies are not always considered in the legal proceedings.

3.4.2 Wine processing reconciliation

We conduct annual reconciliations to compare selected contract crush statistics against returns for the wine grape and grape research levy. Under this program we have typically identified large numbers of new levy collection agents, many requiring education on their levy liability.

3.4.3 Variation risk tool

We use the automated variation risk tool to monitor the lodgement of returns against established lodgement patterns. Any significant variations in transactions identified are flagged for review by a compliance officer. In 2017–18 the tool flagged and assessed 1,133 variations—resulting in 59 intelligence findings.

3.4.4 Other compliance and monitoring activities

Our compliance officers continually conduct other monitoring activities to gather intelligence and identify areas that may result in levies revenue leakage. We report intelligence gathered through these activities to our managers and the national analysts, who develop responsive strategies to enable further investigation into the suspected non-compliance. In 2017–18 levies compliance officers investigated and resolved several cases—resulting in the recovery of \$202,339 in underpaid levy.

TABLE 5 Behaviour-driven program outcomes, 2017–18

Program	New agents identified a	Levy underpayments (\$) b	Levy overpayment (\$) c	Net adjustment b (\$) d	Total adjustment c (\$) e
VRT	3	92,553	(33,886)	58,667	126,439
WIWO	–	125,560	–	125,560	125,560
WPR	98	168,469	–	168,469	168,469
Other	–	202,339	–	202,339	202,339
Total	101	588,921	(33,886)	555,035	622,807

a The number of new agents identified from the compliance program. **b** Net adjustment reflects the difference between the levy underpayments collected from levy payers and levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **c** Total adjustment includes the total levy underpayments collected from levy payers and total levy overpayments returned to levy payers. **VRT** variation risk tool. **WIWO** walk-in-walk out sales monitoring. **WPR** wine processing reconciliation.



4 Stakeholders

Levies implemented

2 New levies

- Thoroughbred horse
- Tea tree oil



7 Levy changes

- Almonds
- Apples
- Honey
- Laying chickens
- Macadamia
- Mushrooms
- Pears



Levies web pages



Increased
page views
↑12,142

↓23.2 minutes
average time spent
on page

Bounce rate for
navigation pages
↓8%

Bounce rate for
engagement pages
↓3%

Survey participants

14

Levy recipient
bodies

6

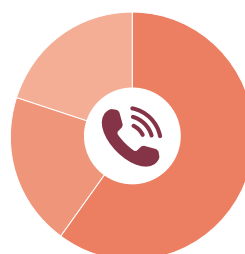
Industry
rep bodies

Survey results

91% of our stakeholders rely on the
department for levies and
industry information

97% of our stakeholders are satisfied
with our reporting

85% of our stakeholders are satisfied
with our engagement



5,108

Total calls logged

- Less than 5 minutes (60%)
- 5 to 10 minutes (20%)
- More than 10 minutes (20%)

We engage with stakeholders through channels including face-to-face engagement, our website and dedicated phone lines. In 2017–18 we ran the *Levies stakeholder engagement survey*, giving us an additional opportunity to gauge our performance in levies administration and understand how our services could be improved.

4.1 Levy changes

Industry organisations that identify a need to change or establish a levy must initiate a levy proposal by consulting all sectors of their industry and as many levy payers as possible. The organisation's final submission to the department must show the new or amended levy has majority support from existing and potential levy payers (usually after running a ballot). Majority support is defined as 50 per cent plus one on a one-vote-per-producer basis or an allocation of votes based on the amount of levy paid.

Several areas of the department, and other agencies, are involved in assessing levy proposals submitted to the Australian Government. In 2017–18 we assisted eight agricultural industries to prepare their case to have a levy changed or established, and all were considered and approved. Table 6 shows levy changes implemented.

TABLE 6 Levies implemented and amended, 2017–18 and 2018–19

Effective date	Activity
2018–19	
1 July 2018	<p>The Australian Honey Bee Industry Council amended the composition of its levy without changing the overall rate of 4.6 cents per kilogram of honey. The amendment involved a 0.2 cents decrease to the Emergency Plant Pest Response (EPPR) component and a corresponding increase of 0.2 cents to the National Residue Survey (NRS) component. The increase to the NRS component will fund the programs that enable the industry to continue exporting honey to the European Union.</p> <p>The Australian Mushroom Growers Association reduced the marketing component of the mushroom levy from \$3.24 per kilogram of mushroom spawn sold to \$2.92 per kilogram of mushroom spawn sold. The reduction to the marketing levy is supported by the outcome of a review proposed by the Australian Mushroom Growers' Association in 2016.</p>
2017–18	
1 April 2018	The Australian Macadamia Society activated the EPPR component of the macadamia levy to 0.2 cents per kilogram. The funds raised will be used to repay the industry's share of costs in response to an outbreak of varroa mite in Queensland.
1 October 2017	<p>The Almond Board of Australia activated the EPPR component of the almonds levy to 0.1 cent per kilogram for in-shell almonds and 0.13 cents per kilogram for shelled almonds. The funds will be used to repay the almond industry's share of costs in response to an outbreak of varroa mite in Queensland.</p> <p>Apple and Pear Australia Limited activated the EPPR component of the apples and pears levy and charge to 0.05 cents per kilogram for all domestic and export apples and pears. The funds will be used to repay the almond industry's share of costs in response to an outbreak of varroa mite in Queensland and exotic fruit fly in Torres Strait.</p>
1 September 2017	Thoroughbred Breeders Australia introduced a research and development levy of \$10.00 per Thoroughbred horse listed on the mare return or a stallion declaration of service that is lodged with the Australian Stud Book.
1 July 2017	<p>The Australian Tea Tree Industry Association introduced a tea tree oil levy and export charge of 0.25 cents per kilogram for tea tree oil that is produced in Australia and sold by a producer or that is exported.</p> <p>Australian Eggs Limited deactivated the Emergency Animal Disease Response (EADR) levy component of the laying chickens levy, which was set at 1.4 cents per chick. The Australian egg industry have repaid their liability for the response to the 2012 avian influenza outbreaks, negating the need for the EADR levy.</p>

4.2 Stakeholder engagement survey

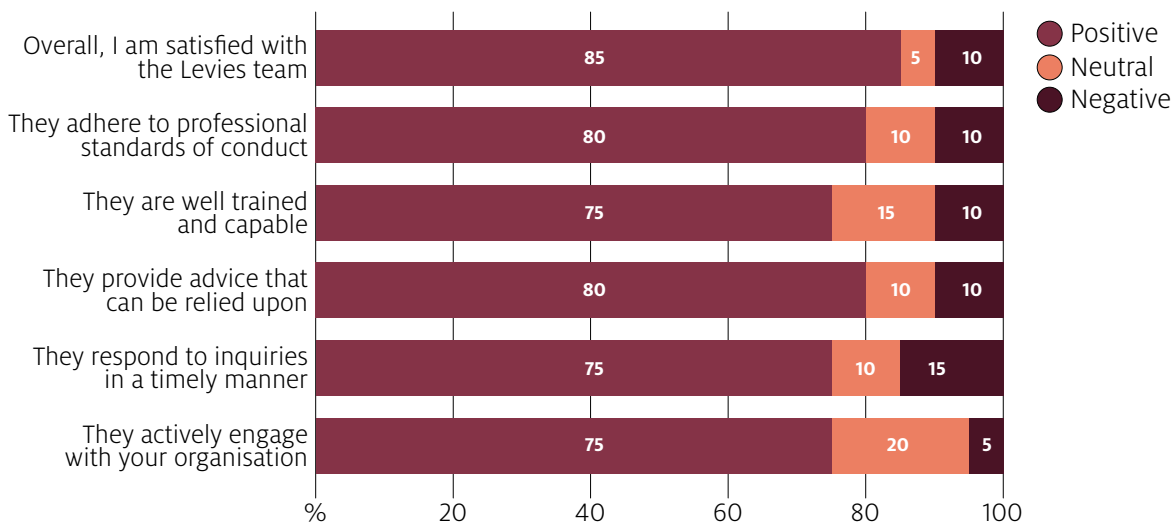
In May 2018 we conducted our first *Levies stakeholder engagement survey*. We invited all 18 LRBs and 59 IRBs to:

- provide feedback on our performance in levies administration
- take the opportunity to influence our stakeholder engagement priorities.

We asked organisations to forward the survey invitation to staff who had worked with our levies unit through the 2017–18 financial year, allowing them to nominate more than one representative to respond to the survey. We received 20 completed surveys representing individuals from 12 LRBs and six IRBs. The IRB participation rate was lower than anticipated, but the feedback was positive and constructive. The survey consisted of 11 questions. Of these, six were scored using a five-point scale ranging from ‘strongly agree’ to ‘strongly disagree’ and five required a written response.

Responses to the five-point scale questions aligned with the written feedback received. Most LRBs (86 per cent) and IRBs (100 per cent) rated their engagement with the levies team as positive, and 95 per cent of respondents rated the reports that we developed as fit-for-purpose, clear and user-friendly (Figure 7).

FIGURE 7 Levies stakeholder engagement survey results, 2017–18



Of the 20 survey respondents, only 12 provided written answers to the free-response questions. We collated the comments into four themes (Table 7).

TABLE 7 Levies stakeholder engagement survey, key themes, 2017–18

Themes	Summarised comments
Type of engagement	Respondents identified the broad range of direct and indirect engagement with the department including face-to-face, workshops, letters and reports.
Effectiveness of engagement	The department was highly regarded for its consultative approach and openness to feedback.
Efficiency of engagement	Respondents were satisfied that the department was able to resolve queries and provide information in a timely, accurate and professional manner.
Opportunities for improvement	Two respondents identified time taken by the department to provide a reliable response as an issue. Respondents supported levy payer registers as an integrated solution for engaging with levy payers.

Our levies team will work on improvements to better engage with its stakeholders as a result of this feedback. We have already established personalised delivery time frames based on an initial assessment of queries received, and we are continuing to provide regular updates on the development of features and functionality of levy payer registers.

We will conduct the *Levies stakeholder engagement survey* annually. However, we encourage our stakeholders to engage with us on a regular basis to help us improve our service.

4.3 Web page optimisation and interaction

In 2016–17 we redeveloped the levies website to make it user friendly and relevant to our stakeholders. In 2017–18 we observed these benefits:

- an increase in visitors (Figure 8)
- a reduction in average time spent navigating to information sought
- an increase in success rate of navigating to information sought before leaving a web page.

FIGURE 8 Web page views per month, 2016–17 and 2017–18

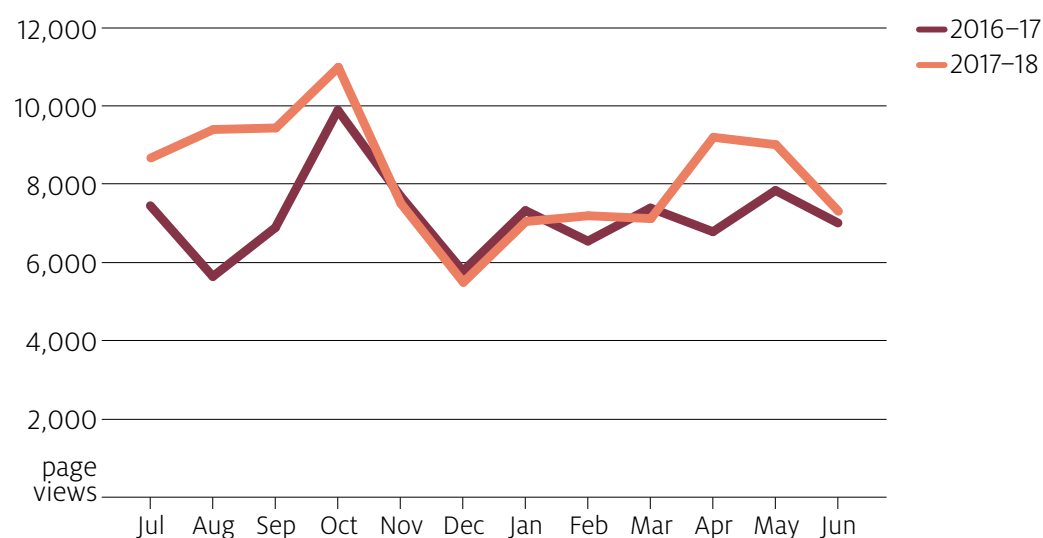


Table 8 shows how we evaluated the design and relevance of our website.

TABLE 8 Web page evaluation measures

Criteria	Description
Unique web page views	An instance of a unique user visiting a particular web page on a website.
Average time on the web page	Duration of time a user browses and remains on a particular web page.
Bounce rate	Rate at which visitors navigate away from the website after viewing only one page and not interacting with any other links or web pages on the website.

To establish a baseline for comparing user experience and content accessibility, the levies team captured data on visitors to the revamped website. In 2017–18 we had 36,699 visitors—an increase of 5,133 or 16 per cent compared with 2016–17. Average time spent on a web page reduced by 26.9 per cent, in line with the department’s expectation of improved website navigation and content (Table 9).

TABLE 9 Levies web page interaction, 2016–17 to 2017–18

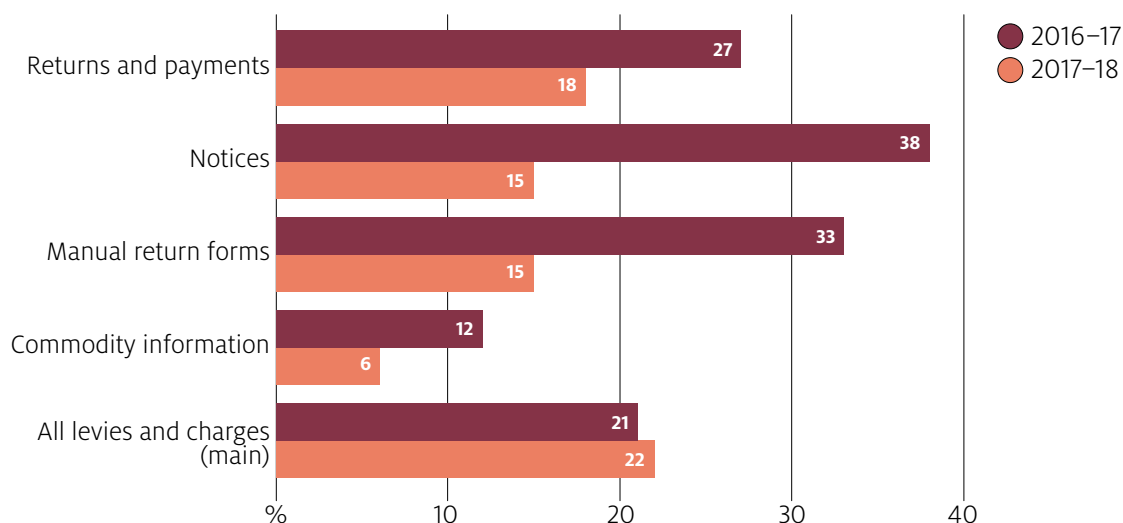
Web page name	2016–17		2017–18	
	Unique web page views (no.)	Avg. time on the web page (mins)	Unique web page views (no.)	Avg. time on the web page (mins)
Biosecurity levies	436	102.4	651	94.0
Commodity info	19,118	154.8	21,306	113.9
Contacts	1,027	105.2	1,589	88.7
Legislation	428	122.4	587	106.9
Levies Online	8,101	106.6	9,580	77.0
Levy payer registers	188	127.0	1,104	56.4
Notices	1,529	81.8	1,510	69.7
Publications	739	167.4	372	100.8

Each levies page on the department website is classified as either a parent page or a child page to enable us to analyse web page statistics in detail.

4.3.1 Levies parent web pages

Parent web pages are designed to help users navigate to find detailed information about levies in the child web pages. In 2017–18 we observed reduced bounce rates across all child web pages and maintained the bounce rate for the levies main web page at below 22 per cent. A low bounce rate indicates that visitors were able to find their way to a child page relevant to their query.

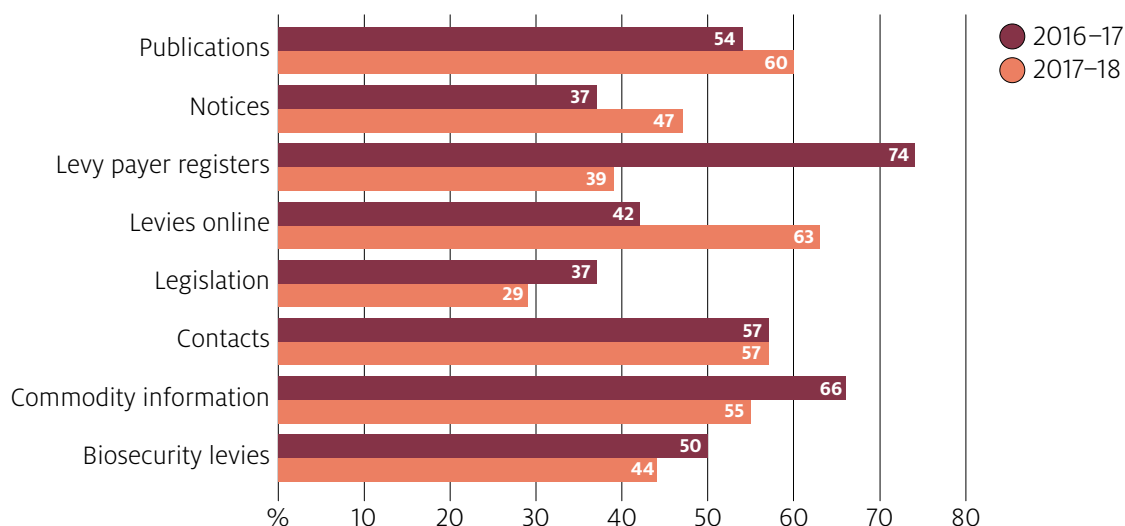
FIGURE 9 Bounce rate, by parent web page, 2016–17 to 2017–18



4.3.2 Levies child web pages

Child web pages contain information on all leviable commodities, active rates, return lodgement dates and requirements, levy changes and forms. They present information that is important for stakeholders, levy payers and levy agents to read and understand. We updated the content, structure and presentation of these pages for compliance with web accessibility requirements and to address feedback from users. We observed higher bounce rates for some of these pages, which may indicate that a visitor found the information relevant to them and left the website. We will continue to monitor this behaviour to ensure that these pages are being engaged with as intended, ensuring that our information is relevant, up-to-date and useful.

FIGURE 10 Bounce rate, by child web page, 2016–17 to 2017–18



4.4 Client service

We have a dedicated inbox for levy payers, agents and stakeholders seeking guidance about general levy matters, calculating levies, lodging returns and making payments. Stakeholders can also phone the levies management and Levies Online hotlines.

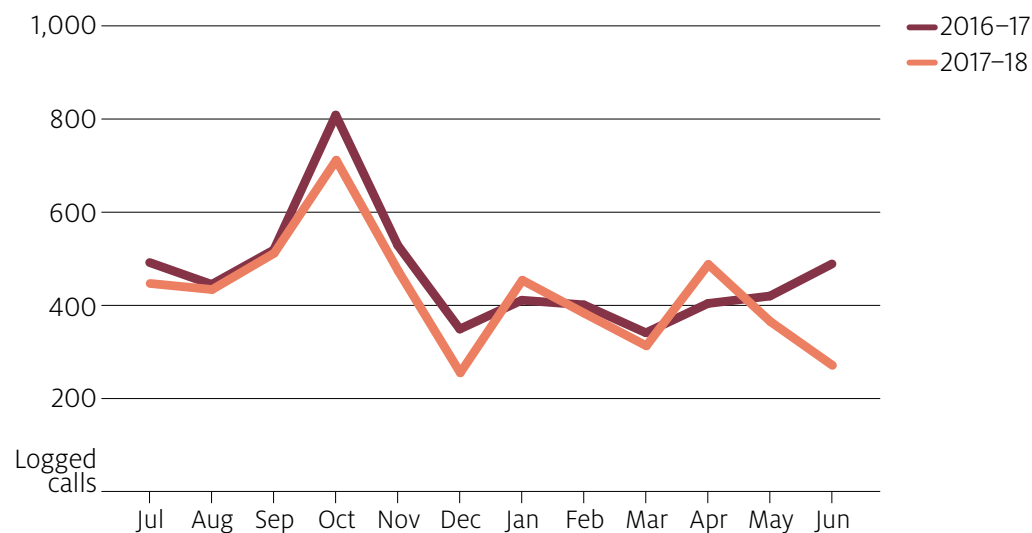
In 2017–18, 5,108 calls were made to the hotlines (Table 10). Our web page redevelopment and enhancements to the Levies Online system contributed to the decrease of 501 in total logged calls compared with 2016–17 (Figure 11).

TABLE 10 Logged calls to levies hotlines, 2017–18

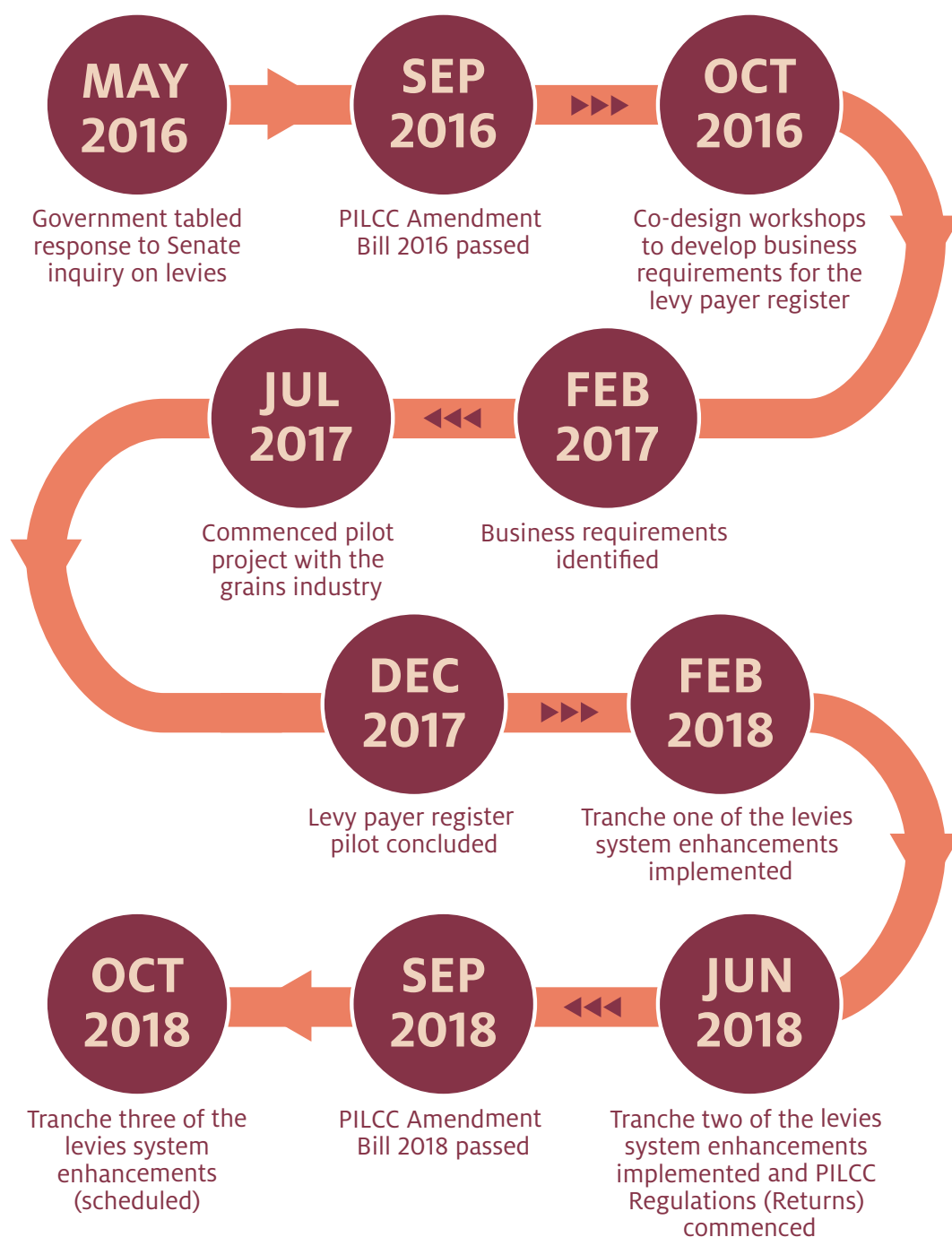
Duration	Levies management hotline	Levies Online hotline	Levies compliance helpdesks			Total
			NSW	SA	Vic.	
Less than 1 min ^a	172	122	104	95	84	577
1 to 5 mins	1,190	760	278	453	381	3,062
5 to 10 mins	315	162	132	214	186	1,009
10 to 15 mins	79	36	28	85	57	285
15 to 20 mins	35	12	13	27	11	98
More than 20 mins	20	15	3	22	17	77
Total	1,811	1,107	558	896	736	5,108

^a Logged calls with a duration of less than 30 seconds excluded.

FIGURE 11 Logged calls, 2016–17 and 2017–18



5 Levies process reform



PILCC Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection.

In 2017–18 we continued to work on several projects aimed at improving the levies system—particularly setting up the infrastructure to support levy payer registers, amending the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991* and delivering on a program of levies process reform.

5.1 Levy payer register

We delivered the infrastructure to support levy payer registers ahead of the planned launch date of 1 July 2018. On 23 June 2018 two new sub regulations to the Act came into force. These will require levy collection agents to provide individual levy payer information in levy return forms if a levy payer register has been established for those products.

Levy payer registers form part of our broader vision to modernise the levies system. They also provide more efficiencies and access to stakeholders. We will establish registers when requested by an LRB following consultation with its industry.

5.1.1 Levies Online portal

In March 2018 we implemented tranche 1 of the levies system enhancements. These enhancements were necessary to ensure the effective operation of levy payer registers and included the introduction of a two-factor authentication login, improvements to account management and access to historical returns and payments. They allow levy agents and levy payers to:

- reset passwords and use enhanced login security features
- view a 10-year history of their levy returns and payments
- directly access and download their statement of account
- directly upload levy returns in a standardised format.

We introduced a two-factor authentication login to the Levies Online portal to streamline the login process and remove the requirement to change passwords every 90 days. This has already significantly improved the online experience of agents who engaged with the system and reduced the number of login events caused by user error (Table 11).

TABLE 11 Levies Online user login events, 2015–16 to 2017–18

Events	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18	Difference (16–17 - 17–18)
Activated account	804	701	618	(83)
Changed password	9,374	8,900	8,135	(765)
Failed login attempt	32,457	27,546	17,486	(10,060)
Password reset	1,402	971	697	(274)
Updated account details	311	309	944	635

5.1.2 Levy recipient body portal

The enhancement includes a portal for LRBs. The portal allows LRBs to directly view and download disbursement reports, access levy payer information and keep track of levy rate changes.

5.1.3 Levy payer portal

Tranche 2 of the levies system enhancements will include development of the levy payer portal. This will be completed over the next 12 months. The levy payer portal will allow levy collection agents and levy payers to pay their levies online, manage and update their accounts, amend incorrect levy returns and submit refunds and remission requests.

5.2 Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Bill 2018

The *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Act 2018* came into effect on 1 September 2018. It amends the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991* to help futureproof the levies system by:

- further supporting the operation of levy payer registers and allow LRBs to identify and consult directly with their levy payers
- modernising the collection and reporting of agricultural levies and charges from intermediaries that were previously not accounted for in legislation—for example, online marketplaces.

5.2.1 Amendments relating to levy payer registers

In 2016 amendments to the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991* allowed the creation of levy payer registers. The 2018 Act complements and supports the operation of levy payer registers by:

- allowing the Secretary to impose conditions on the release of levy payer information from a research and development corporation's levy payer register to a third party and to revoke that approval where those conditions are breached
- making the Secretary's decisions to approve, impose conditions or revoke an approval subject to ministerial reconsideration and review.

These additional provisions strengthen the protection of levy payer information held on levy payer registers and limit an authorised third party's use of levy payer information.

5.2.2 Amendments relating to intermediaries

The *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Amendment Act 2018* defines certain activities in the agricultural supply chain as those of intermediaries to reduce costs and continue to secure the payment of levies and charges at the most efficient point.

Australian agricultural participants continue to innovate in how produce is bought and sold so they can remain competitive in the global market. Modern transaction methods did not clearly fit within the narrow definition of 'intermediaries' of the *Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Act 1991*. This may have resulted in additional obligations for producers and increased red tape and collection costs for the department, while decreasing the overall efficiency of the agricultural levy system.

The amendment Act will enable the Secretary to quickly respond to innovations, provide certainty to industry participants and support low-cost administration of the agricultural levy system for the department.



5.3 Levies reform

We are delivering a work program focused on improving how levies processes operate. This work brings together several priority levies-related tasks, including:

- exploration of opportunities to improve the levies system based on feedback from stakeholders
- reviews of sunseting levies legislative instruments
- implementation of the Australian Government response to the 2015 Senate inquiry into Industry structures and systems governing the imposition of and disbursement of marketing and research and development (R&D) levies in the agricultural sector.

The scope of this work includes the processes, policy and legislation associated with R&D, marketing, residue testing, biosecurity and emergency response levies.

It does not include any consideration of the R&D corporation model or the government's commitment to matching funding for eligible R&D, and will not review or change individual levies.

Since commencing this program of work, we have consulted almost 70 levies system stakeholders on five initial options for levies reform. These are:

- a new guide to levies processes
- demonstrating industry support for levy proposals
- streamlining levies legislation
- greater flexibility for existing levies
- reviewing the names of industry bodies in legislation.

Stakeholder feedback on these options was consistently positive. They expressed appetite for improvements to the levies system to make it more transparent and responsive to industry needs. We are now drawing on stakeholder views to refine options and identify next steps.

In particular, stakeholders overwhelmingly supported our plan to prepare a new guide to levies processes to replace the 2009 Levy Principles and Guidelines. We are taking a user-centric approach to preparing the new guide. We will seek feedback from industry representatives and LRBs on draft materials, and we expect to publish the new guide in 2019.



Appendix A: Cost-recovery charges

TABLE A1 Cost-recovery charges, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Levy recipient body	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
AgriFutures Australia	107,777	77,646	79,133	101,748	131,425
Animal Health Australia	62,792	56,384	43,462	45,215	43,703
Australian Eggs Limited	27,399	23,280	28,940	23,024	21,915
Australian Meat Processors Corporation	165,347	173,010	219,863	199,924	155,933
Australian Pork Limited	43,646	55,572	36,190	58,276	49,311
Australian Wool Innovation Limited	480,936	438,966	444,255	341,757	370,576
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	17,612	14,590	29,029	21,524	20,061
Dairy Australia Limited	85,439	94,694	97,928	73,571	84,615
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	14,877	9,559	17,242	6,687	7,575
Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited	227,652	200,059	108,079	131,396	162,961
Grains Research and Development Corporation	583,386	545,487	742,214	642,542	699,959
Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited	1,309,765	1,234,561	1,462,117	1,185,784	1,355,367
LiveCorp	44,184	48,241	51,364	66,106	51,788
Meat & Livestock Australia	688,293	781,129	555,598	633,195	650,561
National Residue Survey	90,821	91,343	83,167	79,824	87,332
Plant Health Australia Limited	38,124	98,870	108,773	117,637	128,656
Sugar Research Australia	16,250	16,439	9,086	6,624	10,857
Wine Australia	974,166	936,622	716,661	887,585	885,650
Total	4,978,468	4,896,450	4,833,104	4,622,418	4,918,246

^a Based on departmental officers timesheet activity between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018.

TABLE A2 Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
Animal products	Bees	85	445	273	na	na
	Dairy produce	87,143	96,583	99,853	75,059	86,303
	Goat fibre	6,069	684	4,949	212	324
	Honey	50,815	65,674	50,373	47,108	65,542
	Wool	480,936	438,966	444,255	341,757	370,576
Subtotal		625,048	602,351	599,703	464,135	522,745
Field crops	Coarse grains	209,814	211,207	266,458	222,276	252,055
	Cotton	17,762	14,755	29,370	21,717	20,260
	Fodder export	–	4,178	8,716	11,566	17,474
	Grain legumes	126,278	95,826	149,854	165,299	136,458
	Oilseeds	55,300	54,125	81,588	62,056	58,507
	Pasture seeds	5,643	3,962	4,443	1,997	4,867
	Rice	7,125	6,803	741	2,383	6,014
	Sugar cane	16,250	16,439	9,086	6,624	10,857
	Wheat	209,512	200,865	266,099	212,390	274,125
Subtotal		647,684	608,159	816,354	706,308	780,618
Fisheries	Farmed prawns	14,877	9,559	17,242	6,687	7,575
Subtotal		14,877	9,559	17,242	6,687	7,575
Forestry	Forest growers	102,514	95,986	49,409	29,917	42,949
	Forest products	128,591	119,062	69,553	109,252	131,062
Subtotal		231,105	215,047	118,961	139,169	174,011
Game animals	Deer slaughter	5,211	3,304	3,169	6,412	3,911
	Deer velvet	5,356	1,508	na	na	na
	Game goats	1,193	100	–	–	92
	Game pigs	2,786	1,311	2,956	1,055	909
	Horse slaughter	1,517	2,892	1,934	430	3,349
	Macropods	8,395	8,118	10,148	5,096	7,789
	Ratites	1,122	520	3,850	429	754
Subtotal		25,581	17,753	22,056	13,422	16,804

continued ...

TABLE A2 Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) a
Horticulture	Almonds	12,738	3,913	16,834	16,007	14,106
	Apples	64,705	75,959	103,466	94,437	94,016
	Avocados	31,831	38,255	71,314	42,638	43,836
	Bananas	44,532	61,033	62,543	70,124	56,362
	Cherries	50,873	47,057	64,450	54,929	67,490
	Chestnuts	13,586	8,772	7,716	5,936	9,420
	Citrus	80,688	89,666	109,988	125,286	128,825
	Custard apples	5,989	8,065	11,513	3,328	4,451
	Dried fruits	18,700	22,080	25,346	23,956	22,464
	Ginger	24,651	13,447	16,191	13,382	20,738
	Lychees	7,003	6,556	12,303	5,939	6,711
	Macadamia nuts	31,865	20,856	37,916	13,720	18,851
	Mangoes	35,220	39,818	47,118	39,738	36,305
	Melon	na	na	22,538	20,337	29,631
	Mushrooms	14,986	7,173	7,546	5,226	9,605
	Nursery products	51,449	47,435	56,345	27,875	36,203
	Olives	51,791	17,393	22,843	14,927	38,883
	Onions	42,013	41,537	47,353	30,617	44,087
	Papaya	9,620	9,060	14,452	8,574	13,188
	Passionfruit	10,308	13,291	13,211	11,461	10,106
	Pears	34,027	38,567	46,675	42,067	51,849
	Persimmons	11,199	10,406	12,638	8,309	7,253
	Pineapples	9,540	10,759	11,923	17,026	11,797
	Potatoes	56,944	51,201	53,966	55,052	50,363
	Rubus	8,521	7,301	14,721	9,739	13,186
	Stone fruit	47,454	34,791	52,387	38,691	48,554
	Strawberries	6,333	6,240	18,548	6,122	8,073
	Sweet potato	na	25,157	26,777	29,106	29,116
	Table grapes	71,281	61,789	94,567	65,628	86,541
	Turf	105,890	88,370	54,851	41,402	43,627
	Vegetables	411,383	383,674	379,499	328,851	389,975
Subtotal		1,365,119	1,289,622	1,537,538	1,270,431	1,445,613

continued ...

TABLE A2 Cost-recovery charges, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2018–19 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
Live animal export	Buffalo export	1,484	677	2,211	3,117	2,886
	Cattle live export	24,401	21,351	31,178	37,613	26,366
	Deer export	428	1,086	na	na	na
	Goat live export	5,784	8,547	6,712	7,451	6,255
	Lamb live export	2,325	4,206	2,844	6,102	5,418
	Sheep live export	11,674	14,137	10,630	14,940	13,749
Subtotal		46,096	50,004	53,576	69,223	54,674
Livestock processing	Beef production	82,512	76,133	101,012	85,831	76,804
	Buffalo slaughter	1,140	1,481	2,594	2,536	2,690
	Goat slaughter	21,091	17,440	19,545	19,083	17,667
	Lamb slaughter	32,127	41,985	64,414	58,529	34,631
	Pig slaughter	46,273	58,868	38,170	61,414	51,966
	Sheep slaughter	29,617	37,451	34,892	36,481	26,831
Subtotal		212,759	233,358	260,626	263,873	210,590
Livestock transaction	Cattle transaction	475,028	567,507	376,772	444,826	478,253
	Goat transaction	54,804	53,833	46,335	41,817	46,210
	Lamb transaction	153,427	161,400	137,342	154,242	138,233
	Sheep transaction	102,759	105,260	74,465	79,686	76,222
Subtotal		786,019	888,000	634,914	720,571	738,917
Other rural industries	Tea tree oil	na	na	na	24,218	31,874
	Thoroughbred horse	na	na	na	6,097	6,145
Subtotal		na	na	na	30,315	38,019
Poultry	Egg promotion	15,857	14,190	16,724	16,097	11,952
	Laying chickens	12,180	10,485	14,090	7,416	10,457
	Meat chickens	20,475	18,952	22,578	23,651	17,161
Subtotal		48,513	43,626	53,392	47,163	39,571
Wine	Grape research	185,098	181,700	167,495	193,186	187,655
	Wine export	277,653	190,181	19,334	17,884	20,670
	Wine grapes	512,917	567,090	531,914	680,048	680,784
Subtotal		975,668	938,971	718,743	891,119	889,110
Total		4,978,468	4,896,450	4,833,104	4,622,418	4,918,246

^a Based on departmental officers timesheet activity between 1 May 2017 and 30 April 2018. **na** Not available.

Appendix B: Disbursements

TABLE B3 Levies disbursed, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Levy recipient body	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
AgriFutures Australia	4,503,488	3,970,867	3,143,393	5,695,248	5,354,578
Animal Health Australia	7,614,902	7,825,234	7,518,577	7,567,397	7,484,140
Australian Eggs Limited	6,798,366	7,197,023	7,794,839	8,005,382	8,115,226
Australian Meat Processors Corporation	21,493,441	19,874,938	17,305,419	18,605,587	18,310,091
Australian Pork Limited	14,304,828	14,484,236	16,322,100	17,583,520	17,410,346
Australian Wool Innovation Limited	46,002,855	52,395,661	58,984,569	70,180,779	68,874,426
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	7,762,401	5,917,862	5,529,683	8,714,558	8,357,749
Dairy Australia Limited	34,669,237	34,953,950	32,130,361	32,445,969	32,129,812
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	971,955	714,361	1,258,589	1,107,019	970,389
Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited	5,406,729	5,620,790	5,906,121	6,436,059	6,407,281
Grains Research and Development Corporation	117,653,761	110,486,647	139,012,956	117,719,231	126,911,005
Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited	45,670,572	50,669,849	55,373,955	56,131,922	55,198,898
LiveCorp	5,417,726	5,255,601	4,107,106	4,235,839	4,179,803
Meat & Livestock Australia	114,402,269	111,036,977	102,991,586	105,096,904	103,657,891
National Residue Survey	10,924,424	10,545,986	10,466,881	10,345,084	10,365,696
Plant Health Australia Limited	2,508,583	5,045,373	7,026,110	9,134,596	8,758,719
Sugar Research Australia	22,658,736	24,330,229	25,569,691	23,329,994	23,329,994
Wine Australia	17,502,958	17,611,031	19,882,474	21,650,411	21,820,764
Total	486,267,231	487,936,613	520,324,408	523,985,502	527,636,810

^a From information provided by levy recipient bodies for the 2018–19 federal budget process.

Note: Disbursement date based on cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

TABLE B4 Commonwealth matched payments, by levy recipient body, 2014–15 to 2018–19

Levy recipient body	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)	2018–19 estimate (\$) ^a
AgriFutures Australia	3,529,151	3,462,571	3,519,784	4,019,145	3,771,017
Animal Health Australia	na	na	na	na	na
Australian Eggs Limited	1,847,869	1,413,608	1,968,470	2,351,991	2,096,926
Australian Meat Processors Corporation	na	na	na	na	na
Australian Pork Limited	4,874,183	5,309,142	4,940,003	5,322,180	6,133,322
Australian Wool Innovation Limited	12,343,342	12,617,008	14,016,194	15,796,635	15,796,635
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	9,424,529	5,480,679	5,957,044	8,878,026	8,336,086
Dairy Australia Limited	20,559,094	22,736,706	25,837,690	16,702,563	19,197,293
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	17,202,850	19,408,429	19,410,017	26,987,370	22,759,014
Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited	3,575,865	3,406,740	6,006,784	6,020,017	5,584,121
Grains Research and Development Corporation	72,889,382	67,570,100	71,890,658	84,657,932	75,578,932
Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited	39,485,228	42,950,025	49,503,781	51,543,154	55,263,449
LiveCorp	na	na	na	na	na
Meat & Livestock Australia	43,939,792	45,672,384	49,302,542	70,972,627	62,164,428
National Residue Survey	na	na	na	na	na
Plant Health Australia Limited	na	na	na	na	na
Sugar Research Australia	6,561,181	6,069,899	7,092,392	8,378,785	8,378,785
Wine Australia	12,597,093	11,378,395	13,146,679	14,151,589	14,540,759
Total	248,829,559	247,475,686	272,592,038	315,782,014	299,600,768

^a From information provided by levy recipient bodies for the 2018–19 federal budget process. **na** Not available.

Note: Disbursement date based on cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

TABLE B5 Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2017–18

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)
Animal products	Bees	8,622	722	53	na
	Dairy produce	35,360,772	35,651,149	32,761,928	33,102,446
	Goat fibre	33,125	28,582	25,215	16,804
	Honey	440,484	645,220	789,341	893,834
	Wool	46,002,855	52,395,661	58,984,569	70,180,779
Subtotal		81,845,858	88,721,333	92,561,106	104,193,863
Field crops	Coarse grains	28,074,835	25,803,886	27,048,985	27,912,446
	Cotton	7,824,359	5,986,423	5,594,544	8,792,825
	Fodder export	na	na	367,328	617,516
	Grain legumes	10,647,076	17,343,116	25,904,331	17,338,309
	Oilseeds	16,594,878	18,062,271	26,362,246	18,012,123
	Pasture seeds	172,294	133,410	146,857	143,679
	Rice	2,492,627	2,085,358	755,995	2,428,019
	Sugar cane	22,658,736	24,330,229	25,569,691	23,329,994
	Wheat	65,891,293	52,624,126	63,732,737	58,025,278
Subtotal		154,356,099	146,368,818	175,482,714	156,600,189
Fisheries	AFMA	778,905	550,162	1,083,788	952,886
	Farmed prawns	193,050	164,199	174,802	154,133
Subtotal		971,955	714,361	1,258,589	1,107,019
Forestry	Forest growers	1,386,995	1,523,758	2,010,869	2,206,005
	Forest products	4,068,825	4,141,533	4,338,133	4,803,258
Subtotal		5,455,821	5,665,292	6,349,002	7,009,264
Game animals	Deer slaughter	23,602	21,292	18,317	23,499
	Deer velvet	12,414	12,871	na	na
	Game goats	18	–	–	–
	Game pigs	9,570	15,396	5,503	3,548
	Horse slaughter	42,297	50,381	38,659	50,540
	Macropods	88,310	89,235	74,283	85,619
	Ratites	12,904	11,835	10,205	8,317
Subtotal		189,116	201,010	146,967	171,522

continued ...

TABLE B5 Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)
Horticulture	Almonds	1,388,849	1,542,472	1,551,775	1,575,439
	Apples	3,821,328	3,922,523	4,363,086	4,179,595
	Avocados	4,151,535	5,121,366	5,648,429	5,481,159
	Bananas	6,352,224	8,890,256	10,254,075	11,000,478
	Cherries	868,765	1,162,904	688,982	930,627
	Chestnuts	110,861	95,609	82,738	135,768
	Citrus	1,649,320	1,867,623	2,718,135	3,101,686
	Custard apples	74,987	84,982	89,362	84,685
	Dried fruits	350,307	335,631	303,420	313,348
	Ginger	180,444	155,111	147,755	329,506
	Lychees	137,987	171,936	149,106	159,270
	Macadamia nuts	3,304,826	3,916,868	4,061,363	3,953,096
	Mangoes	1,224,552	1,192,232	1,188,099	1,578,606
	Melon	na	na	323,286	1,227,195
	Mushrooms	4,303,261	4,679,305	5,267,823	5,134,496
	Nursery products	2,124,665	2,383,988	2,306,123	2,461,230
	Olives	250,134	338,661	274,046	436,494
	Onions	733,160	989,551	926,699	982,022
	Papaya	280,284	331,949	368,530	323,852
	Passionfruit	210,717	251,503	241,979	231,459
	Pears	1,415,556	1,554,780	1,501,240	1,425,054
	Persimmons	124,641	94,706	133,096	129,450
	Pineapples	279,788	259,834	297,384	311,617
	Potatoes	1,026,556	1,034,518	1,015,041	1,099,889
	Rubus	327,427	443,885	573,689	689,401
	Stone fruit	942,924	982,243	947,131	1,052,271
	Strawberries	734,722	761,083	1,018,501	1,014,300
	Sweet potato	na	228,386	1,368,001	1,531,315
	Table grapes	1,545,765	1,767,852	1,317,120	1,974,545
	Turf	516,632	586,383	581,937	597,089
	Vegetables	8,334,417	8,845,919	10,156,615	9,358,126
Subtotal		46,766,633	53,994,060	59,864,564	62,803,066

continued ...

TABLE B5 Levies disbursed, by commodity, 2014–15 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	2014–15 (\$)	2015–16 (\$)	2016–17 (\$)	2017–18 (\$)
Live animal export	Buffalo export	19,846	25,552	32,416	41,383
	Cattle live export	4,084,745	3,937,342	3,044,331	3,058,025
	Deer export	–	515	na	na
	Goat live export	46,670	40,061	13,346	11,459
	Lamb live export	201,569	267,419	237,225	296,427
	Sheep live export	1,084,741	1,010,778	812,204	869,929
Subtotal		5,437,572	5,281,668	4,139,522	4,277,222
Livestock processing	Beef production	16,055,299	14,615,801	12,513,836	13,535,865
	Buffalo slaughter	1,562	1,049	5,289	10,139
	Goat slaughter	270,626	235,922	203,992	197,901
	Lamb slaughter	3,698,175	3,735,024	3,583,767	3,646,511
	Pig slaughter	15,168,573	15,343,250	17,214,723	18,530,404
	Sheep slaughter	1,469,341	1,288,191	1,003,824	1,225,311
Subtotal		36,663,576	35,219,237	34,525,432	37,146,130
Livestock transaction	Cattle transaction	84,135,093	80,226,904	72,041,070	72,110,966
	Goat transaction	1,274,710	1,116,339	990,060	983,259
	Lamb transaction	39,845,229	40,529,988	40,297,452	42,421,985
	Sheep transaction	3,365,652	3,028,339	2,705,757	3,010,858
Subtotal		128,620,684	124,901,569	116,034,339	118,527,068
Other rural industries	Tea tree oil	na	na	na	131,879
	Thoroughbred horse	na	na	na	327,220
Subtotal		na	na	na	459,099
Poultry	Egg promotion	4,645,670	4,916,591	5,327,621	5,539,532
	Laying chickens	2,270,327	2,630,088	2,845,525	2,639,753
	Meat chickens	1,513,707	1,665,314	1,856,455	1,786,364
Subtotal		8,429,704	9,211,993	10,029,600	9,965,649
Wine	Grape research	3,406,858	3,411,578	3,850,163	4,170,612
	Wine export	2,335,493	2,604,457	2,867,859	3,282,678
	Wine grapes	11,787,862	11,641,236	13,214,550	14,272,120
Subtotal		17,530,213	17,657,272	19,932,572	21,725,411
Total		486,267,231	487,936,613	520,324,408	523,985,502

AFMA Australian Fisheries Management Authority. **na** Not available.

Note: Disbursement date based on cash payments made from 1 July to 30 June each year.

Appendix C: Production

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18

Industry group	Commodity	Unit a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 b
Animal products	Dairy produce	ML	9,328	9,605	9,796	9,607	9,011	9,014
	Goat fibre	\$	1,243,193	1,771,111	2,123,899	1,993,893	1,396,198	1,428,258
	Honey	t	23,031	21,920	19,314	15,957	17,148	19,752
	Wool	t	352,596	331,696	367,955	335,914	350,975	358,282
Field crops	Coarse grains – Barley	t	18,043,386	20,965,467	20,885,169	20,315,205	21,470,388	13,745,103
	Coarse grains – Canary seed	t	2,840	3,451	374,065	2,952	101,773	163,525
	Coarse grains – Cereal rye	t	67,224	22,420	48,114	116,892	103,670	221,891
	Coarse grains – Maize	t	961,183	730,357	494,870	1,488,341	473,861	417,797
	Coarse grains – Millet	t	25,971	41,301	154,777	96,703	350,676	283,903
	Coarse grains – Oats	t	1,090,251	1,793,534	1,740,649	1,083,974	2,415,695	3,989,777
	Coarse grains – Sorghum	t	2,115,793	1,527,791	2,533,872	2,582,193	2,483,434	1,847,062
	Coarse grains – Triticale	t	212,807	108,841	263,233	85,056	86,327	227,064
	Cotton	t	1,365,897	1,004,199	599,023	648,227	708,674	913,780
	Fodder export	t	na	na	na	na	1,067,525	1,188,211
	Grain legumes – Chick peas	t	967,538	622,671	754,778	1,155,933	2,586,476	2,156,441
	Grain legumes – Cow peas	t	16,264	766	372	275	368	3,646
	Grain legumes – Faba/Broad beans	t	305,268	342,091	435,201	430,711	513,032	630,571
	Grain legumes – Field peas	t	416,799	471,312	939,280	364,123	308,658	743,951
	Grain legumes – Lentils	t	325,403	298,485	251,255	216,751	825,829	469,368
	Grain Legumes – Lupins	t	1,396,906	671,712	569,157	583,382	848,849	1,085,301
	Grain Legumes – Mung beans	t	109,414	52,718	138,548	177,135	109,430	127,469
	Grain Legumes – Navy/Kidney/French beans	t	5,329	1,169	502	539	813	287
	Grain Legumes – Peanuts	t	59,937	27,756	25,932	27,171	21,394	28,216
	Grain Legumes – Pigeon peas	t	342	300	112	212	45	290
	Grain Legumes – Vetch	t	34,937	5,022	2,716	2,600	5,386	22,823

continued ...

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	Unit a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 b
Field crops	Grain Legumes – Wild cow peas	t	102	–	–	–	710	–
	Oilseeds – Canola/Rape seed	t	4,332,455	4,435,083	3,762,000	3,464,855	5,006,352	4,784,321
	Oilseeds – Linseed/Linola	t	4,961	4,216	3,970	50,317	17,686	94,221
	Oilseeds – Safflower seed	t	17,370	3,214	3,974	66,109	525,876	270,591
	Oilseeds – Soy bean	t	90,894	64,890	50,297	49,834	253,206	370,949
	Oilseeds – Sunflower seed	t	42,920	32,303	43,023	24,101	158,435	527,280
	Pasture Seeds – Clovers	t	1,058	1,664	1,203	987	2,154	1,903
	Pasture Seeds – Lucernes	t	6,043	8,958	8,143	7,686	6,678	6,461
	Pasture Seeds – Medics	t	121	130	215	53	240	247
	Pasture Seeds – Serradella	t	6	0.1	–	0.1	0.1	1
	Pasture seeds – Subclovers	t	1,168	2,147	989	520	1,311	1,224
	Rice	t	1,163,670	824,997	698,570	253,203	804,800	635,374
	Sugar cane	t	31,685,467	28,760,596	32,589,215	34,911,085	36,900,572	33,919,193
	Wheat-NSW/ACT	t	8,906,281	10,311,367	8,043,740	10,970,584	13,762,434	11,453,104
	Wheat-NT	t	–	–	–	–	–	670
	Wheat-QLD	t	3,285,790	3,252,597	1,146,141	3,752,454	2,555,545	3,842,166
	Wheat-SA	t	5,089,343	5,413,370	5,026,911	4,827,392	6,130,983	5,551,620
	Wheat-TAS	t	38,884	37,678	38,215	42,098	32,788	27,487
	Wheat-VIC	t	7,590,731	4,433,461	2,983,231	2,252,046	5,420,109	4,436,186
	Wheat-WA	t	18,271,722	11,584,551	12,469,882	9,285,271	11,331,420	10,005,335
Fisheries	Farmed prawns – Banana prawn	t	545	970	531	465	627	419
	Farmed prawns – Black tiger prawn	t	2,886	3,643	4,271	4,025	4,182	3,554
	Farmed prawns – Brown tiger prawn	t	–	17	–	–	–	–
	Farmed prawns – Kuruma prawn	t	15	12	4	–	–	–

continued ...

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	Unit ^a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 ^b
Forestry	Forest growers	m ³	12,500,428	16,313,267	na	na	na	na
	Forest growers – Other logs	m ³	na	na	408,380	493,818	540,675	410,422
	Forest growers – Plantation logs	m ³	na	na	17,497,090	19,999,029	21,637,991	21,122,467
	Forest growers – Voluntary State logs	m ³	8,735,311	8,802,571	8,487,138	8,302,385	9,046,103	2,707
	Forest products – Cypress sawlogs	m ³	161,116	157,860	159,893	144,363	148,002	129,731
	Forest products – Hardwood sawlogs	m ³	1,557,754	1,664,162	1,495,637	1,561,701	1,465,485	1,390,483
	Forest products – Low-grade softwood sawlogs	m ³	1,205,811	1,100,551	1,261,818	1,625,116	1,349,606	1,771,617
	Forest products – Other logs	m ³	–	1,671	–	–	–	–
	Forest products – Paper pulplogs	m ³	408,478	317,091	196,300	6,525	119,199	38,640
	Forest products – Plywood/Veneer logs	m ³	550,299	754,285	831,386	969,938	929,318	1,067,795
	Forest products – Softwood roundwood logs	m ³	796,558	870,364	612,155	726,071	914,739	398,953
	Forest products – Softwood sawlogs	m ³	5,549,710	6,265,708	6,764,796	6,843,091	7,534,993	7,407,064
	Forest products – Wood panel pulplogs	m ³	677,750	614,017	652,051	703,826	822,525	815,252
	Forest products – Woodchip hardwood pulplogs	m ³	4,906,757	6,872,930	8,421,681	9,050,747	10,494,772	9,201,894
	Forest products – Woodchip softwood pulplogs	m ³	178,495	234,825	281,078	790,511	515,490	258,050
Game animals	Deer slaughter	t	243	326	286	265	227	362
	Game goats	No.	808	756	309	–	–	–
	Game pigs	No.	23,546	20,985	41,854	63,284	16,447	10,071
	Horse slaughter	No.	9,426	9,482	8,442	10,414	7,505	10,749
	Macropods – Kangaroos	No.	1,152,682	1,200,646	1,075,476	1,124,730	1,064,257	978,827
	Macropods – Other	No.	314,013	340,306	356,422	381,354	291,611	286,487
	Ratites – Emus	No.	3,846	3,883	4,613	4,656	4,588	3,453
	Ratites – Ostriches	No.	1,385	1,403	1,490	1,441	978	851

continued ...

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	Unit a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 b
Horticulture	Almonds – in shell – non-pareil	t	7,009	13,367	13,005	9,821	9,644	11,324
	Almonds – in shell – pareil	t	6,911	10,090	8,590	9,077	15,279	12,485
	Almonds – Shelled	t	37,673	59,388	57,139	63,149	62,324	64,375
	Apples	t	204,113	205,831	192,463	207,492	215,122	201,652
	Apples – Juicing	t	83,512	65,001	54,846	66,908	69,518	85,835
	Apples – Processed	t	9,055	13,402	14,431	10,876	13,023	11,665
	Avocados	t	56,719	47,699	58,902	73,738	71,422	80,238
	Avocados – Processed	t	1,679	1,279	1,119	1,931	2,351	4,375
	Bananas	t	343,424	378,937	369,688	409,151	399,536	396,202
	Cherries	t	13,421	10,111	13,828	15,959	9,504	14,791
	Chestnuts	t	980	867	1,000	839	1,030	1,058
	Citrus – Other	t	176,083	200,385	182,407	230,815	213,971	244,333
	Citrus – Oranges	t	515,922	448,107	480,635	574,228	471,962	533,070
	Custard apples	t	1,247	1,446	1,471	1,707	1,607	2,026
	Dried fruits – Apricots	t	141	259	130	190	218	44
	Dried fruits – Currants	t	4,753	6,048	4,212	3,834	3,939	3,510
	Dried fruits – Nectarines	t	4	13	11	0.3	0.3	2
	Dried fruits – Peaches	t	113	118	49	9	9	2
	Dried fruits – Pears	t	39	25	26	0.6	1	0.7
	Dried fruits – Plums/Prunes	t	2,555	2,722	1,698	3,966	2,380	3,491
	Dried fruits – Raisins	t	1,989	2,460	10,842	3,633	2,871	5,984
	Dried fruits – Sultanas	t	23,273	26,871	18,095	25,944	22,491	16,033
	Ginger	\$	20,959,238	35,641,443	34,913,392	29,063,119	36,452,782	64,344,644
	Lychees	t	1,545	1,479	1,744	2,108	1,827	2,053
	Lychees – Processed	t	–	11	41	277	–	–
	Macadamia nuts	t	11,098	13,880	13,820	16,944	15,328	14,071
	Mangoes	t	56,801	52,168	66,482	62,222	60,502	83,990
	Melon	t	na	na	na	na	147,161	294,280
	Mushrooms	t	1,559	1,523	1,541	1,603	1,636	1,697
	Nursery products	\$	36,933,182	40,001,846	44,181,587	45,744,422	46,534,403	49,509,102
	Olives	t	na	92,047	79,405	110,565	86,951	140,154

continued ...

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	Unit a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 b
Horticulture	Onions	t	238,935	238,110	234,155	231,330	235,998	225,185
	Papaya	t	13,050	16,181	14,381	17,152	17,353	16,620
	Passionfruit	t	8,664	9,607	9,007	10,603	9,007	8,948
	Pears	t	61,136	61,991	63,213	70,421	63,848	63,049
	Pears – Juicing	t	43,515	43,374	32,880	48,503	33,091	48,761
	Pears – Processed	t	348	194	131	125	44	60
	Persimmons	t	1,848	2,272	1,759	2,226	1,942	2,208
	Pineapples	t	33,729	37,805	43,946	45,203	45,928	46,921
	Pineapples – Processed	t	34,229	27,915	25,951	30,511	32,097	28,488
	Potatoes	t	1,186,323	1,192,581	1,284,395	1,243,886	1,245,070	1,249,991
	Potatoes – Processed	t	713,851	745,375	781,276	844,365	815,615	866,641
	Rubus	t	1,582	2,136	2,774	4,147	4,967	6,297
	Stone fruit	t	104,549	89,874	95,721	97,689	92,271	103,450
	Strawberries	Runners	90,109	100,375	102,950	111,982	125,135	110,544
	Sweet potato	\$	na	na	na	35,884,759	102,484,068	88,941,949
	Table grapes	t	146,163	159,003	155,969	166,759	164,135	160,398
	Turf	m ²	34,013,715	34,628,511	35,464,420	39,144,669	38,407,232	37,760,100
	Vegetables	\$	1,575,433,088	1,619,059,268	1,758,456,572	1,804,763,423	1,921,454,155	1,809,527,629
Live animal export	Buffalo export	No.	862	2,426	4,526	4,656	7,692	10,260
	Cattle live export	t	181,704	352,667	445,678	393,824	292,164	333,414
	Goat live export	No.	61,850	80,499	89,129	78,860	28,245	11,314
	Lamb live export	No.	324,562	308,066	334,620	425,073	411,014	470,321
	Sheep live export	No.	1,716,215	1,682,301	1,847,793	1,512,074	1,405,895	1,443,208
Livestock processing	Beef production	t	2,265,212	2,473,571	2,695,215	2,367,362	2,076,823	2,278,534
	Buffalo slaughter	No.	125	151	125	118	886	888
	Goat slaughter	No.	2,302,543	2,609,386	2,550,549	2,219,494	2,139,347	1,951,932
	Lamb slaughter	No.	21,568,598	22,472,101	23,167,542	23,040,935	22,178,626	23,510,347
	Pig slaughter	No.	4,780,557	4,785,692	4,932,229	4,946,125	5,159,919	5,400,285
	Sheep slaughter	No.	8,715,376	10,571,215	9,504,230	8,264,923	6,679,630	8,513,896
Livestock transaction	Cattle transaction – Bobby calves	No.	440,233	520,039	517,762	450,313	356,446	374,969
	Cattle transaction – Grain/Lot-fed cattle	No.	1,832,224	2,059,695	2,395,973	2,591,020	2,346,056	2,442,334
	Cattle transaction – Grass-fed cattle	No.	11,884,775	13,500,166	14,486,791	13,009,301	11,773,179	11,790,951
	Goat transaction	No.	2,891,264	3,256,018	3,149,442	2,817,851	2,706,995	2,496,050
	Lamb transaction	No.	24,619,420	25,895,283	27,095,318	27,910,530	26,477,746	29,040,792
	Sheep transaction	No.	15,002,834	17,817,693	16,083,460	14,922,545	13,274,754	15,200,403

continued ...

TABLE C6 Production, by commodity, 2012–13 to 2017–18 *continued*

Industry group	Commodity	Unit ^a	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17	2017–18 ^b
Other rural industries	Tea tree oil	t	na	na	na	na	na	882
	Thoroughbred horse – Mare	No.	na	na	na	na	na	18,675
	Thoroughbred horse – Stallion	No.	na	na	na	na	na	19,576
Poultry	Egg promotion	No.	12,675,366	14,141,042	14,387,666	15,640,460	16,796,125	16,453,104
	Laying chickens	No.	13,732,425	15,294,800	15,854,554	17,397,306	18,448,311	17,613,985
	Meat chickens	No.	590,502,187	593,232,229	627,246,878	667,478,447	681,777,310	656,144,297
Wine	Grape research	t	1,859,957	1,693,383	1,755,905	1,912,949	2,031,725	314,439
	Wine export	ML	673	709	738	728	777	657
	Wine grapes	t	1,822,887	1,674,386	1,715,048	1,850,314	1,987,987	350,948

a Information required in returns for goat fibre, ginger, nursery, sweet potato and vegetables is limited to transaction sale value. **b** Returns for dried fruits, grape research, olives and wine grapes are submitted annually and are due several months after the end of the financial year. Therefore, reported production figures are not yet final and will be updated in the next publication. Production figures are sourced from returns submitted by levy agents. Return inclusions are legislated under the Primary Industries Levies and Charges Collection Regulations 1991. \$ value. **na** Not available. **no.** number. **m²** square metre. **m³** cubic metre. **ML** megalitres. **t** tonnes.



Appendix D: Analytical data

TABLE D7 Analytical data, by levy recipient body, 2017–18

Levy recipient body	Collection points a	Cost/ collection point	Levy/ collection point	Returns processed b	Cost/ return	Levy/ return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcomes
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
AgriFutures Australia	291	34	19,596	824	12	6,910	5.7	17,155	3,024	13,595
Animal Health Australia	157	41	48,302	1,009	6	7,497	4.9	15,053	3,101	2,269
Australian Eggs Limited	41	106	197,474	151	28	52,972	2.0	7,144	3,613	–
Australian Meat Processors Corporation	470	92	39,586	4,289	10	4,338	19.8	70,932	3,580	60,100
Australian Pork Limited	69	188	253,841	731	18	24,065	6.4	23,684	3,701	19,194
Australian Wool Innovation Limited	150	1,245	467,872	1,458	128	48,135	17.1	48,146	2,818	–
Cotton Research and Development Corporation	20	4	439,641	92	1	94,547	5.9	13,688	2,302	86
Dairy Australia Limited	85	128	380,488	865	13	37,531	7.8	23,559	3,004	(85)
Fisheries Research and Development Corporation	16	73	69,189	41	28	27,000	1.0	2,550	2,550	(1,177)
Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited	319	32	20,183	989	10	6,506	7.5	21,123	2,810	–
Grains Research and Development Corporation	2,147	20	54,832	5,275	8	22,316	109.7	335,215	3,055	44,133
Horticulture Innovation Australia Limited	5,062	19	11,088	11,691	8	4,801	159.2	507,925	3,191	78,311
LiveCorp	67	48	63,221	299	11	14,167	7.5	22,868	3,034	12,508
Meat & Livestock Australia	2,079	39	50,551	12,714	6	8,266	63.5	201,269	3,169	81,702
National Residue Survey	274	39	37,760	1,436	8	7,206	8.4	26,493	3,171	11,565
Plant Health Australia Limited	417	24	21,908	952	11	9,598	14.9	45,066	3,027	8,699
Sugar Research Australia Limited	15	118	1,555,333	90	20	259,222	1.0	2,828	2,828	–
Wine Australia	3,507	21	6,174	3,274	22	6,612	56.7	185,579	3,273	(13,837)
Total	15,185	40	34,507	46,180	13	11,347	499	1,570,279	3,147	317,062

a Point may be counted more than once if used to collect for multiple commodities and levy recipient bodies. At 1 July 2018 active levy agent base was 7,696. **b** Some returns cover multiple commodities and can be counted multiple times against different levy recipient bodies. **c** Under the Operational Compliance Program, levy agents are selected for record inspections annually using risk-based algorithm against likelihood and consequence of non-compliance. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.

TABLE D8 Analytical data, by commodity, 2017–18

Commodity	Collection points a	Cost/ collection point	Levy/ collection point	Returns processed b	Cost/ return	Levy/ return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcome
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
Almonds	25	37	63,018	42	22	37,510	2.1	7,045	3,424	11,736
Apples	290	23	14,412	744	9	5,618	14.0	47,799	3,410	(1,103)
Avocados	236	10	23,225	503	4	10,897	8.3	24,989	3,020	(10,203)
Bananas	154	23	71,432	404	9	27,229	15.6	43,328	2,774	14,037
Beef production	156	131	86,768	1,604	13	8,439	7.6	27,841	3,675	45,075
Buffalo export	7	40	5,912	26	11	1,592	0.1	390	3,667	35
Buffalo slaughter	7	98	1,448	28	24	362	0.0	21	2,777	–
Cattle live export	25	42	122,321	166	6	18,422	5.2	17,657	3,389	9,055
Cattle transaction	1,211	44	59,547	6,932	8	10,403	43.9	137,424	3,129	86,376
Cherries	276	13	3,372	234	15	3,977	5.8	15,317	2,624	2,321
Chestnuts	72	9	1,886	93	7	1,460	0.5	1,286	2,470	(11)
Citrus	378	28	8,206	1,062	10	2,921	16.1	59,759	3,719	7,187
Coarse grains	774	25	36,063	2,036	9	13,709	35.0	108,006	3,089	20,904
Cotton	20	4	439,641	93	1	94,547	6.0	13,811	2,302	87
Custard apples	109	7	777	170	5	498	0.1	474	3,242	(57)
Dairy produce	87	128	380,488	882	13	37,531	8.0	24,036	3,004	(87)
Deer slaughter	16	81	1,469	88	15	267	0.4	1,914	5,232	7,232
Dried fruits	26	95	12,052	76	32	4,123	2.0	11,715	5,858	(1,006)
Egg promotion	34	68	162,927	82	28	67,555	1.7	5,694	3,445	–
Farmed prawns	16	73	9,633	41	28	3,759	1.0	2,550	2,550	(1,177)
Fodder export	20	55	30,876	75	15	8,234	0.5	2,970	5,656	11,738
Forest growers	139	32	15,871	376	12	5,867	1.9	5,574	2,999	–
Forest products	216	32	22,237	711	10	6,756	6.1	16,998	2,768	–
Game goats	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Game pigs	3	56	1,183	17	10	209	0.1	190	1,944	–
Ginger	120	11	2,746	300	4	1,098	0.9	3,329	3,651	33
Goat fibre	3	35	5,601	6	17	2,801	–	–	–	–
Goat live export	12	85	955	35	29	327	0.0	34	1,828	–
Goat slaughter	81	54	2,443	584	7	339	0.9	3,221	3,683	717
Goat transaction	250	23	3,933	1,081	5	910	2.5	8,753	3,549	(7,618)
Grain legumes	480	17	36,121	1,130	7	15,344	33.5	99,386	2,966	(12,505)
Grape research	778	13	5,361	715	14	5,833	18.0	58,337	3,245	(214)

continued ...

TABLE D8 Analytical data, by commodity, 2017–18 *continued*

Commodity	Collection points a	Cost/ collection point	Levy/ collection point	Returns processed b	Cost/ return	Levy/ return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcome
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
Honey	176	31	5,079	315	17	2,838	2.0	5,466	2,728	(56)
Horse slaughter	2	–	25,270	22	–	2,297	–	–	–	–
Lamb live export	9	15	32,936	28	5	10,587	0.2	772	3,400	1,496
Lamb slaughter	116	93	31,435	1,085	10	3,361	7.7	27,551	3,599	14,327
Lamb transaction	457	45	92,827	3,434	6	12,354	21.4	69,765	3,254	7,480
Laying chickens	7	302	377,108	74	29	35,672	0.3	1,552	4,469	–
Lychees	102	7	1,561	98	8	1,625	0.8	2,202	2,749	1,204
Macadamia nuts	25	46	158,124	166	7	23,814	2.0	4,860	2,429	–
Macropods	18	86	4,757	106	15	808	0.7	1,358	1,944	–
Mangoes	260	9	6,072	432	5	3,654	5.8	20,865	3,570	(2,148)
Meat chickens	20	215	89,318	238	18	7,506	4.0	9,973	2,493	–
Melon	162	10	7,575	430	4	2,854	1.9	8,262	4,250	1,909
Mushrooms	6	115	855,749	20	35	256,725	–	–	–	–
Nursery products	63	79	39,067	193	26	12,752	3.0	8,307	2,769	(167)
Oilseeds	267	11	67,461	470	6	38,324	8.1	22,731	2,800	6,881
Olives	76	10	5,743	78	10	5,596	1.0	264	262	0
Onions	197	12	4,985	415	5	2,366	4.4	13,630	3,122	3,423
Papaya	128	10	2,530	277	5	1,169	1.1	3,621	3,151	255
Passionfruit	130	11	1,780	284	5	815	1.3	4,939	3,855	148
Pasture seeds	4	47	35,920	8	24	17,960	–	–	–	–
Pears	239	17	5,963	625	7	2,280	6.8	19,809	2,927	(375)
Persimmons	136	3	952	148	3	875	1.2	3,610	3,129	(29)
Pig slaughter	73	188	253,841	770	18	24,065	6.7	24,960	3,701	20,227
Pineapples	106	14	2,940	260	6	1,199	3.0	10,503	3,479	19,642
Potatoes	234	26	4,700	567	11	1,940	5.6	18,451	3,283	53
Ratites	4	6	2,079	14	2	594	–	–	–	–
Rice	9	21	269,780	8	24	303,502	–	–	–	–
Rubus	56	10	12,311	91	6	7,576	1.7	4,494	2,602	0
Sheep live export	21	47	41,425	70	14	12,428	2.1	4,405	2,118	1,957
Sheep slaughter	117	64	10,473	1,016	7	1,206	3.7	12,320	3,324	(19)
Sheep transaction	492	28	6,120	3,271	4	920	4.1	12,330	2,998	2,228
Stone fruit	355	10	2,964	640	6	1,644	3.5	11,067	3,197	385

continued ...

TABLE D8 Analytical data, by commodity, 2017–18 *continued*

Commodity	Collection points a	Cost/ collection point	Levy/ collection point	Returns processed b	Cost/ return	Levy/ return	Record inspection c	OCP costs	Average inspection cost	Record inspection outcome
	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	no.	\$	\$	\$
Strawberries	8	48	126,787	13	29	78,023	1.1	3,120	2,817	–
Sugar cane	15	118	1,555,333	90	20	259,222	1.0	2,828	2,828	–
Sweet potato	146	14	10,488	423	5	3,620	5.1	14,330	2,817	326
Table grapes	287	13	6,880	578	7	3,416	10.5	27,078	2,585	4,584
Tea tree oil	36	3	3,663	19	6	6,941	–	–	–	–
Thoroughbred horse	1	104	327,220	3	35	109,073	–	–	–	–
Turf	203	32	2,941	647	10	923	3.0	8,635	2,878	(217)
Vegetables	817	30	11,454	2,589	9	3,615	43.8	144,911	3,309	34,470
Wheat	691	19	83,973	1,799	7	32,254	36.5	115,251	3,161	30,195
Wine export	20	225	164,134	148	30	22,180	–	–	–	–
Wine grapes	2,723	22	5,241	2,424	24	5,888	39.0	128,066	3,286	(13,668)
Wool	150	1,245	467,872	1,458	128	48,135	17.1	48,146	2,818	–
Total	15,185	40	34,507	46,180	13	11,347	499	1,570,279	3,147	317,062

a Point may be counted more than once if used to collect for multiple commodities and levy recipient bodies. At 1 July 2018 active levy agent base was 7,696. **b** Some returns cover multiple commodities and can be counted multiple times against different levy recipient bodies. **c** Under the Operational Compliance Program, levy agents are selected for record inspections annually using risk-based algorithm against likelihood and consequence of non-compliance. **na** Not available. **OCP** Operational Compliance Program.





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